SHATTERED REALITY

THE MANDELA EFFECT

Rob Shelsky

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By

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By
Rob Shelsky

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Other Nonfiction Books By Rob Shelsky:

DARKER SIDE OF THE MOON "They" Are Watching Us! A nonfiction book on the dangers UFOs represent. Similar works are *Ancient Alien Empire Megalithia, Mysteries of Time Travel: 35 Cases of Time Travel Intrusion, Invader Moon, For The Moon Is Hollow And Aliens Rule The Sky, Deadly UFOs And The Disappeared, Time Travel Invasion, The Mystery That Is Mars*, and *Mysteries Of Mothman.*

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A VERY SPECIAL DEDICATION

IN MEMORIAM

TO

~ GEORGE A. KEMPLAND ~

Wherever You Are Now, George,
May You Always Be Happy,
At Peace, And Enjoying Yourself.
I Hope I May Get To See You Again…
Some When…

List of Contents

INTRODUCTION
PART ONE—IS THE MANDELA EFFECT REAL?
CHAPTER 1—JUST WHAT IS THE MANDELA EFFECT?
CHAPTER 2—THE MANDELA EFFECT—FALSE MEMORIES?
PART TWO—EVIDENCE FOR THE MANDELA EFFECT
CHAPTER 3—MANDELA EFFECT AND THE HUMAN BODY
CHAPTER 4—VANISHING LANDMASSES ON GLOBES
CHAPTER 5—PHANTOM ISLANDS
CHAPTER 6—CHANGING GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER 7—IS THE BIBLE CHANGING?
CHAPTER 8—PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
PART 3—MANDELA WEIRDNESS
CHAPTER 9—DÉJÀ VU OR ALTERNATE VU?
CHAPTER 10 –THE CHANGING FACE OF REALITY
PART 4—WHAT CAUSES THE MANDELA EFFECT?
CHAPTER 11—CAUSE 1 OF MANDELA EFFECT, CERN
CHAPTER 12—CAUSE 2—QUANTUM COMPUTERS
CHAPTER 13—CAUSE 3—PARALLEL UNIVERSES
CHAPTER 14—CAUSE 4—TIME TRAVEL
CHAPTER 15 –CAUSE 5—THE E8 UNIVERSE THEORY
CHAPTER 16—CAUSE 6—FLUCTUATING QUANTUM REALITY
CHAPTER 17—CAUSE 5 —THE SIMULATION THEORY
CHAPTER 18—CAUSE 8—VIBRATORY UNIVERSE
CHAPTER 19—CAUSE 9—CONSCIOUSNESS AND PROBABILITY
CHAPTER 20—CAUSE 10—SATAN OR EVIL
CHAPTER 21—PARTIAL LIST OF MANDELA EFFECTS
CHAPTER 22—CONCLUSION
ABOUT THE AUTHOR
ONLINE REFERENCES

"There are many, many, many worlds branching out at each moment you become aware of your environment and then make a choice."

— Kevin Michel, Moving Through Parallel Worlds To Achieve Your Dreams

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INTRODUCTION

What is going on? This is the question on the lips of hundreds of thousands of people these days and I'm one of them. In addition, the possible answers can be alarming in the extreme. They are the stuff of nightmares in some cases.

Reality, the one we all knew or thought we knew, and the one we always relied upon, as being unshakeable and unchanging, seems to be shattering! The weird new concept of the Mandela Effect seems to be one of the overt signs of this happening and perhaps even *the* sign, the major symptom.

Yes, once even I would have thought that only a mad person would say such things, but I don't think this any longer. Why? Because along with countless others, I now realize I'm the victim of whatever is happening, as well. I grew up with all my memories intact and nothing changing in that regard. Some were fuzzy with time, of course, vague from early childhood, but they were there and invariable. They were my memories and they were real!

Or so I thought…

Now, everything has changed! Memories I thought were correct, were mine, that I had relied upon all my life are suddenly no more. I'm not talking about just misremembering minor things. I'm not speaking about my memories of how circumstances might have come about in a certain situation exactly, or even how I mistakenly remember some event from too long ago. These things do happen.

Memories are imperfect. This is a simple fact, one that I will not argue. No, what I'm talking about here is something else entirely, something far more important. It is said that we are today the sum total of our memories. They make us who we are, behave the way we now behave because of various events in our past. In other words, memories are the very things that makes me be me, and that makes you be you. However, there is a problem. It seems those memories are changing and so no longer can be relied upon.

The things that make up our past, that make us be us, have

abruptly begun to alter…significantly. “Something” or “someone” must be behind these changes because they simply are too major not to be noticed anymore. Moreover, they have been noticed, and by tens, hundreds, thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of people if not more!

The bizarre thing about this is that there seems to be traces of these changes “left over” in our reality. These show us something is now missing that was once there, something we relied upon as being “real.” What does this mean? Well these remaining traces of what once was, trails to missing pieces of our past, call them what you will, they show us this isn’t all just about “false memories.”

This evidence, real and solid in many cases, could well be showing flaws or glitches in our reality. Furthermore, they seem to be either remnants of things that once were but are now no more, or things that seemingly never belonged to our timeline to begin with. Nevertheless, they are there, as this book will show!

The worst part of all this, is that this shattering of reality isn’t just about memories, bad ones, good ones, vague and fuzzy ones, or even clear and sharp ones. After all, again, people make mistakes with their memories. We often even remember memories of memories, rather than the original one and so they do alter over time.

Besides which, hypnosis can induce false memories that we then think are quite real. So yes, there is such a thing as false memories and we all have some of them. That’s just the way human memory works sometimes. Memory is not a factual recording of past events, but rather our perceptions of how these events took place.

This is not the case with the Mandela Effect. That strange phenomenon is about real (whatever “real” means anymore), solid parts of our reality that seem to be undergoing odd shifts, strange alterations, major sea changes, and/or even complete disappearances. What’s more, there seems to be ample evidence of this actually happening and I mean of the real, physical, and solid type, not just with memories, false or otherwise.

The question is if this is really happening, what does it mean? What does all this portend for our lives and us? Can our reality, as we know it, really be so fluid, be such a changing thing? Are other timelines actually involved or is it something even stranger, something so bizarre as to be even more frightening? For if, our reality is merging and mixing with other timelines, that is obviously bad enough. However, if our reality isn’t “real” at all to begin with, is just a construct by some “others,” and so subject to major alterations and even deletions at any given moment, than that is even worse!

Do we actually live at all or are we just created personas, characters in some cosmic game, just conscious beings living in a

simulation or matrix for the benefit of someone or something else's amusement? Furthermore, is there any "real" evidence for any of this being true? Is the Mandela Effect a real phenomenon or just a mental aberration by an extraordinarily large number of people?

This book will discuss all these questions and many more. Furthermore, each facet of the topics mentioned above will be explained. Finally, this book will offer some possible or even probable answers or causes to explain just what might be happening to us. Evidence will be presented to support these conclusions. However, be warned up front, you may not like the most likely explanations for all these bizarre events. They might even frighten you.

SO READ ON BUT ONLY AT YOUR OWN RISK, because your place in this universe—your very understanding of just who you are, or might really be, and what the nature of reality is, just might be forever and irrevocably altered. Perhaps, not for the better….

PART ONE—IS THE MANDELA EFFECT REAL?

CHAPTER 1—JUST WHAT IS THE MANDELA EFFECT?

For those of us who know about the Mandela Effect, have immersed ourselves in the recent and ongoing debate about it, the need for a definition is, of course, unnecessary. Yet, there are many who haven't heard of the Mandela Effect at all and perhaps they are even still the majority. So bear with me while I give a quick explanation of the subject.

The Mandela Effect refers to and draws its name from Nelson Mandela. He was the staunch hero of South Africa during the Apartheid Era. He stood his ground, fought for the rights of black South Africans, spent time in prison and then went on to become the president of the country. That is, at least, how most people remember him.

There is no doubt he was not only a hero to his people but to other people around the world, as well. He was a brave man and fought against seemingly insuperable odds, and yet he won. Nonetheless, here we are talking about an effect concerning Nelson Mandela, rather than about him, personally. This effect involves the memories people have *about* the former president of South Africa.

MS Fiona Broome coined the name, the Mandela Effect, in 2013. She used this term to describe a bizarre phenomenon of which she had recently become aware. Specifically, it concerned the weird dichotomy, or to put it another way, division in the types of memories many people had about Nelson Mandela, specifically about when and how he died.

Many remembered Mandela as having died while in prison under the South African Apartheid government. For those who remember his death this way, they say Nelson Mandela's demise occurred in prison sometime during or around the mid-1980s.

We are not referring to just a few individuals here but people in their tens of thousands from around the planet who remember Nelson Mandela dying while still in prison. Others remember him dying after he had retired from the presidency and succumbing to what amounted to old age, or as it was put, "natural causes."

Still others (and I'm one of them) have both sets of memories, of him dying back in the 1980s while still in prison, and yet remembering him as being president, as well. At the time, I just thought I'd made a mistake about how he died, that I had somehow "gotten it wrong" and so mentally corrected myself about the matter. This is what many other people thought, as well, that they had just been mistaken.

Even so, we have those who remember him dying decades ago, more who remember him dying much more recently, and some of us who remember it both ways, which of course, is an apparent contradiction. Then, life is full of contradictions and again, most of us figured we had just "gotten it wrong" somehow. After all, facts are facts, and history and most people's memories, say he died not that long ago.

Yet, the problem here is that not only did tens of thousands or more people get it wrong about when and how Mr. Mandela died, *but they all got it wrong in the same way!*

This is an astounding thing. To have a false memory, to misremember something is not uncommon, but how can so many people from various cultures, backgrounds, age groups, geographical locations, gender, etc., all get it wrong, but all get it wrong in the same exact way? That is just inexplicable.

In any case, this is the founding event, if you will, that triggered Fiona Broome's coining the term, the Mandela Effect, which would then go on to prove to be a much wider, much greater phenomenon than she or any of us for that matter, could ever have probably anticipated.

Following, are just a few examples of the Mandela Effect that have become known since the original one. Do remember, these are just a sample. There are literally thousands more of such oddities and the Internet is abuzz with them all. New examples are found every day, it seems. There is a larger list included later in this book, although it, too, is certainly not a complete list because it keeps being added to, but here are some of the more famous ones as just some samples.

1. The *Berenstain Bears*. Perhaps one of the most famous and quoted of all Mandela Effects is the example of the *Berenstain Bears*. Many thousands remember the name of the series of children's books as being *The Berenstein Bears.* The authors claim this is wrong because according to them, the title has always been *The Berenstain Bears*, and not "Berenstein." They insist it was always spelled with a "stain," and not a "stein." Thousands disagree and there are even examples of advertisements for the book that have it spelled "Berenstein." So how does one explain this?

2. *Sex And The City*. I, personally, remember watching the series when it was live and I would swear the title was *Sex In The City*. Many thousands also say this is how it was titled. Yet, the producers and even those who acted in the show insist it was always *Sex And The City*. Many of those who disagree say that title doesn't even make sense. The show was not about New York along with sex, but rather about New York women and their sex lives in the city.

3. The color "chartreuse." This example I've tested on people myself, as part of my research. Thousands of people, if not the *majority* of them think the color or shade "chartreuse" is a "purplish-red" or "red-maroon" sort of color. In fact and this is the way I remember it, as well, the color chartreuse is actually a bright yellowish or lime green. Again, those who get it wrong almost always think it is a reddish purple or maroon color. Hardly any of them ever name it as some other color, such as yellow, orange, blue, or whatever. Always, it is maroon or red-purple. **Therefore, not only do thousands upon thousands get it wrong, but also again, they all get it wrong in the same way!**

4. Snow White's mirror on the wall. "*Mirror, Mirror on the wall, who is the fairest of them all?"* That's how I remember the famous line from Disney's *Snow White And The Seven Dwarves*. However, it is wrong now…apparently. The phrase in the original movie is actually, *"Magic Mirror on the wall, who is the fairest of them all."* **Again, the number of people who get it wrong, myself included, all get it wrong the same way and there are thousands of us, at least!**

5. Polar ice caps. Many, again myself included, grew up with there being two polar ice caps on Earth, one at the North Pole, and one at the South Pole. In fact, every Santa Claus story, every TV show on that subject, every movie about it shows his workshop being at the North Pole. Now, there is no longer an ice cap there and scientists say there never was, but only at the South Pole. Really? Then why is everyone in these stories, shows, and movies trying to visit Santa at his workshop at the North Pole, if there was in fact, no ice cap there to walk on to get there?

6. Febreeze. Many, many people swear that when the air freshener, "Febreze" first came out it was "Febreeze." Now, it is spelled with only one "e" as Febreze, which frankly, doesn't even look like it would be pronounced as "Febreeze," but rather "Feb-rezz." Yet, the company insists it has always been spelled with only one "e." Again, many beg to differ.

7. C3PO. The robot from *Star Wars* has changed according to many. They insist that C3PO used to be all gold, and now the bottom of his right leg (and supposedly in all the movies) is silver. The cameraman in charge does not even remember the leg having silver on it, saying if it had been, he would have altered the lighting accordingly to allow for it. Yet, according to the producers of the show, etc., the one leg has always been silver.

Here there is an oddity because there is an actual outtake of C3PO showing him as being all gold and with ***no*** silver leg! Yet again, the movie people insist C3PO always had a portion of one leg that was silver. So which version of history regarding this is true?

8. Oscar Mayer Meats. This, according to a LOT of people used to be spelled "Oscar Meyer" (with an "e" in "Meyer"). They point out that "Mayer" usually isn't even pronounced as "My-Yer," but rather as "May-yer." Yet the company claims the brand has always been spelled with an "a" in the word, and not the "e." Again, many disagree.

9. Curious George of PBS, the cartoon character, no longer has a tail. The monkey, Curious George, many insist once had a tail but now no longer, it seems. Producers of the show say he never had a tail. Yet, many places that rent costumes sport a Curious George costume that is complete with a tail. How would they have gotten that so wrong when a simple glance at any photo of Curious George would show he had none? Unless of course, he once did have a tail, but now no longer does….

10. Jif Peanut Butter. Many of us grew up eating "Jiffy Peanut Butter," and once more, myself included, we clearly remember it not being "Jif" Peanut Butter, but "Jiffy," instead. Now it is Jif, and they claim it always has been, "Jif."

11. Skechers (the shoes). The shoe company insists the name has never changed, has always been "Skechers," yet many of us, again myself included; remember it as "Sketchers" with a "t" in the word.

12. Dilemma. Now this one in particular really bothers me, personally. I pride myself on my vocabulary and spelling, so when I misspelled (as I was told) "dilemma" once in elementary school (and I spelled it just that way, "dilemma"), I made a deliberate point to remember how to spell it as I was told it should be correctly spelled, as "dilemna." Now, that is utterly wrong.

As a child, I even went so far as to memorize the word almost phonetically and making the silent "n" a hard sound in my mind, so that every time I went to spell the word, I would remember it as "dill-em-Na." I did this even to the point where whenever I saw the word, I would mentally pronounce it that way, by including the hard-sound "n" just as a reminder.

Yes, it was incorrect to say it that way, but it was how I deliberately chose to remember the word so I would always spell it correctly. Now recently, again, that is wrong! The word is now spelled without the silent "n," and instead has the double "m" in it, and just as I had first attempted to spell it so long ago.

This so upset me upon discovering this, that I determined to see if "dilemna" was an alternate spelling of the word, perhaps in some other country. I researched the word and nowhere could I find my version, but only the double "m" version, instead. I checked to see if perhaps the spelling was correct, but only for Australian, Canadian, or UK English (thinking the double "m" spelling might have been the

American version, as happens with some words). However, no, all spellings in all versions of English have it without the "n" and with the double "m" instead.

Thousands of people are like me. They insist they were taught, as I was, that the word had a silent "n" in it. This stands out in all our minds, because when trying to spell the word in class, we got it wrong for spelling it as "dilemma."

Most of us as children wouldn't have known there should be a silent "n" in the word unless someone told us that was so. Therefore, we had to train ourselves to spell it that way on purpose, because that's how we were told to do it. After all, spelling it with a silent "n" is not something most children would naturally have chosen to do. It is something that would have had to have been taught to us. I repeat this because it forms the crux of the issue. *We had to be taught to spell it with a silent "n!"* Once more, not only did some of us get it wrong, but we all got it wrong in the same way, by putting the silent "n" in the word when apparently, it shouldn't be there and supposedly, never was.

12. Line from the movie, Forest Gump: "*Life is like a box of chocolates.*" As thousands will tell you, this is how they remember that line from the movie, *Forrest Gump,* saying, that *"life is like a box of chocolates."* Forrest (played by actor Tom Hanks), says this while seated on a bench holding a box of open chocolates.

However, now the line goes "*Life was like a box of chocolates."* Again, this is not the way I remember the line going, as well. In fact, those of us who insist our version is the correct one often point out that saying *"life was like a box of chocolates"* simply doesn't make sense. If it once "was," that means it no longer is, so the euphemism wouldn't apply in the present as a philosophical statement about life any longer, so why even say it at all?

Yet, if one watches the movie now, it definitely says, *"Life was like a box of chocolates."* Again, tens of thousands who watched the movie when it came out do not agree with this. So which is the true and original version?

13. Froot Loops. The name of this cereal according to many, many people has changed, and yes, once more I'm one of them. I grew up, as did countless others, eating "Fruit Loops." However, the company now says that the version, "Froot Loops" has always been the way they spelled it and this spelling has never changed. Thousands of us beg to differ.

14. Daylight Saving Time. Hundreds of thousands insist this is wrong, that the original title was "Daylight Savings Time" (with an "s" on the end of "Savings"). Again, I am sure that everyone around me, along with me, always said "Daylight Savings Time." Nevertheless,

this is now wrong and according to the sources, always has been?

15. The movie, *Field of Dreams*. Most of us, or at least a large minority, remember the famous movie line as, "*If you build it, they will come*." Now, the line in the actual movie says, "*If you build it, he will come*." Rather a big difference there…

16. The movie, "*Interview With The Vampire*. Many people, again myself included, remember the title as *Interview With A Vampire*, and with no "the" in the title. Since there was more than one vampire in the movie, the interview, logically, would be with "a vampire," and not "the vampire," which would signify there was only one of them when there were several, at least.

17. The movie, *Jaws*. The famous line from the movie, which many people remember as being, "*We're going to need a bigger boat*," is now "*You're going to need a bigger boat*, and according to those who made the movie, it always was that way.

However, many people insist it was "*We're*" and not "*You're*." After all, if the two were out to get the giant shark together, why would the one dump the whole responsibility of getting another boat on the other? Again, logically, that doesn't track well because if both are involved in the hunt, then both would have need of the boat.

18. *Star Wars* movie. In the movie, *Star Wars*, thousands remember Darth Vader saying, "*Luke, I am your father*." Now if one watches the movie, the line is, "*No, I am your father*." Even the actor who did the voice for Darth Vader, James Earl Jones, in several different interviews over the span of decades insists himself that he said, "*Luke, I am your father*," so go figure. In fact, I don't know of anyone who remembers it as being, "*No, I am your father*." Are we all getting it wrong, or has it actually somehow changed? Is history altering?

There are many more such Mandela Effects and again, there will be a lengthier list later on, but this sample list gives one a good idea of what is meant by the Mandela Effect. Moreover, as we shall see later on in this book, it isn't just memories that seem to have changed. Therefore, the idea we may all just be experiencing "false memories" does not explain the more physical kinds of evidence we've also been discovering with regard to the Mandela Effect. Because there is actual, physical evidence, as well, as we will see later on.

CHAPTER 2—THE MANDELA EFFECT—FALSE MEMORIES?

One of the strongest explanations and one accepted almost too readily by the mainstream so-called "experts" for the Mandela Effect is the idea they are just false memories and nothing more. As Wikipedia dares to put it:

"A false memory is the psychological phenomenon where a person recalls something that did not happen."

Most psychologists and psychiatrists claim this is the true nature of the Mandela Effect. They claim the phenomenon is just a series of false memories that a large number of people happen to have in common or share. Some of us have heard this sort of explanation before, as with UFOs, where again, many so-called professionals claimed it was simply a case of mass hysteria or swamp gas. Neither as it turns out, are correct explanations for the vast majority of UFO sightings.

Nonetheless, even many of these experts in the field of psychology say they are at a loss as to explain how so many people around the world, of such varied backgrounds, ages, genders, cultures, economic income levels etc., can all have the same "false beliefs." This in itself is an inexplicable feature of the Mandela Effect, the similar memories of thousands, as opposed to simply false and differing memories of a few. For this reason, some reject the term "false memories," and instead refer to the phenomenon as "Mass Memory Discrepancy."

This for me is the better term, because it specifically refers to "mass" as in masses of people. The term also refers to "Discrepancy," which means something is more like an inconsistency, incongruity, or a divergence. If as some believe, other timelines are behind this, than "divergence" is the perfect description for such memories, because they diverge from what others have, and in masses of people. Whereas the term "false memories," implies people are just making mistakes.

Yes, again, false memories do happen. There is no argument there. The human mind is not an exact recorder of events. As time passes, our memories of things that have happened alter, as well. They change, become vague, are blurred by emotional overlays about the events, or only have certain parts that we think we really remember well, and the rest is often hazy at best.

As mentioned, hypnotists, too, can create false memories in a subject and they can do this with surprising ease. They simply have to

"suggest" something while someone is in a trance and the person upon waking will "remember" that something as if it were real, and had really occurred to them. This is why hypnotism is often referred to as "the power of suggestion."

What's more, even if we do remember an event clearly, it is not as it actually really happened. For example, visualize some memory of the past, perhaps an episode of personal embarrassment or humiliation you might have underwent, since those types of events in our lives we seldom forget. Pick one that happened to you, personally, and remember it as best you can.

The first thing you will notice is that you remember the event as if you are standing there watching the thing unfold from a slight distance, as if you were an audience of one. The scene or event happens or plays out before you, in front of your mind's eye. You even see yourself in the memory, rather than you actually seeing it as you must have viewed it at the time, through your own eyes looking out, rather than as a bystander to the event who is now just looking on.

Thus, instead of visualizing a memory as it really was, with us being inside our own heads and looking out at something that took place as a camera would, instead, it is if we are standing off at a distance. We are not only viewing the whole event unfold, but seeing ourselves participating in it at the same time, as if playing out a scene from some movie in which we are the star as well as the audience. In fact, in real life you couldn't have had that happen, of course, because nobody can be in two places at once, being part of a scene, and witnessing the whole scene as an outsider viewing it all.

What's more, as mentioned, we can also have memories of memories. If we remember some memory from our past, that in itself then constitutes another memory formed—a memory of a memory. This can go on almost to the point of infinite regression, so that by the time we remember something from our early childhood, we aren't actually having the original memory of the event at all, but rather a memory of a memory of a memory, etc., of the original memory.

So yes, there are false memories, no doubt, and memories of memories, as well as the fact our memories are not like actual physical recordings. Instead, again, they are colored by emotions, made vaguer with passing time and our perspective on them changes from the internal (inside our own heads as it happens), to that of an onlooker viewing the whole seen with ourselves acting in it at the same time.

However, with the Mandela Effect, three major things differ from all this:

1. The sheer number of people who have this alternate memory (I won't say false memory, because in many cases, I think they are real), can be huge!

2. Almost all the people who have the alternate memories have it in the same supposedly wrong way! As with the color "chartreuse," all those thousands who get it wrong all get it wrong in the same way. Again, they almost never pick blue, or yellow, or orange, for instance, but almost invariably claim the lime-green color is actually a maroon, a purplish shade of red. How can this be, if it is just a standard false memory? Why aren't more colors named, other colors? They aren't, not in the vast majority of cases.

3. The explanation for the Mandela Effect being false memories just doesn't work at all in many cases because there seems to be actual physical evidence to support that things, indeed, used to be different, as we shall see further on in this book. What's more, the Mandela Effect isn't just limited to memories. The phenomenon also seems to affect every aspect of our existence, including our physical bodies, actual objects, and yes, even maps, globes, and real disappearing islands! Consequently, the idea the Mandela Effect can simply be accounted for by saying, *"Oh, they are just false memories,"* simply will not work.

Such a response does not account for how many have such memories, how they can all be wrong in the same way, and neither does it account for the effects the Mandela Effect seems to be having on our physical reality. If an explanation can't explain everything then it is no explanation at all.

So again, although I will freely admit that false memories exist and our so very human perceptions change how we remember things, color them with emotions such as embarrassment, love (as in "seen through the eyes of love"), hatred, or even jealousy, we do, in fact, still remember things with a large degree of accuracy. Yes, people can get things wrong and often do. However, when tens or even hundreds of thousands get something wrong and all get it wrong in the same way, then this surely shows that these are not just normal false memories, but rather the results of the Mandela Effect.

Moreover, if the Mandela Effect were just the result of false memories, then how do we explain that it is only in very recent history, the last few years, we have seemingly stumbled upon the idea? After all, 2013 wasn't so long ago. Countless generations lived and died without ever seemingly having experienced a Mandela Effect, or ever having discussed "false memories" with others. Nevertheless, in 2013, the idea of the Mandela Effect suddenly came to the fore and since then an almost countless number of people have claimed to have been the victims of the Mandela Effect. That number grows daily.

Finally, as this book will now show, the Mandela Effect isn't just limited to "false memories" but affects every aspect of our lives.

What's more, the changes we are witnessing seem to be ongoing ones, again with new ones being discovered every day!

PART TWO—EVIDENCE FOR THE MANDELA EFFECT

CHAPTER 3—MANDELA EFFECT AND THE HUMAN BODY

The Mandela Effect as previously mentioned in passing, affects far more than just our memories of past events and how they were. The Mandela effect seems to be affecting every facet of our lives, including most physical aspects.

Moreover, these physical aspects don't just stop with objects and things around us. They also include the human body itself, as strange as that might sound. Furthermore, these changes seem to have been occurring quite recently and in just the last few decades at most. As unbelievable as it may seem, there does seem to be real evidence for it. For instance, with the human body:

The Boy Scout handshake and the heart. According to the most updated copy (as of the publishing of this book), of the *Boy Scout Handbook,* 13th Edition, and Page 19:

"Extend your left hand to another Scout and firmly grasp his left hand. Made with the hand nearest your heart, the Scout handshake signifies friendship. Because only Scouts and Scouters know the Scout handshake, use the regular right-handed handshake when greeting people outside of Scouting."

When I grew up, I was always told that the heart was left of center in the chest. More to the point, I was also a Boy Scout. I was taught the left-handed handshake for the very reason given in the latest edition of the *Boy Scout Handbook*. So here, we have some actual physical evidence that until very recently, even the Boy Scouts manual tells us that the heart was left of center in the human chest.

The doctors now say this is not so. The heart is located in the thoracic cavity virtually right along the midline. Slightly less than half of the heart is actually on the right side of the centerline and the other section is left of center. For all practical purposes, this means it is centered.

Doctors supposedly thought the heart was left of center for several centuries and this even though they had thousands of dissections of bodies to go by. So how could they have gotten that so wrong for so very long with all the evidence plentifully available to them? The answer is they probably didn't. Although not having the knowledge of modern medicine, it doesn't take any great ability to open a dead person's chest and examine where the heart is in it. Their result after viewing all that evidence? They said it was on the left side of the chest.

Now it is considered, basically, centered. Yet manuals still exist showing the heart should be to the left side of the centerline of the chest.

Even when one pledges allegiance to the flag, one places one's right hand over the left side of one's chest because traditionally that is where the heart was supposed to have been, up until recently, that is. How can so many people have had it so wrong for so many centuries when x-rays have been around for so long (since 1895), and dissections for a very much longer time?

Therefore, those of us who have learned anatomy, at least to some degree somewhere along the line of our education, the Mandela Effect changes seem very apparent, as with the heart seeming to have moved in the chest.

An intriguing part to all of this is that many of the Mandela Effect changes in this regard seem to have been in the form of improvements to the human anatomy. Why this is, is unknown, but it is almost as if someone was altering us in some way to make us better, at least physically. It's as if the changes were designed to protect us more physically, as well as to give us added versatility, flexibility, strength, and endurance. Likewise, injuries, which once might have been life threatening, now are not so much anymore. For example:

Eye Sockets. Where many claim eyes once just had empty sockets, as we've seen with so many skulls depicted throughout our lives, now there is protective bone behind the eye. This means that something stabbing accidentally into the eyes cannot go on to easily penetrate into the brain. Therefore, the brain is more protected than it used to be. Yet check out any old skull images. They all show empty holes where the eye sockets are. Now apparently, there is more bone there.

Kidneys. Kidneys used to be more exposed to damage. When I was growing up, for instance, I was warned not to punch people in a certain region of the lower back because I could damage someone's kidneys, they being in an unprotected region of the body. However, this isn't just me saying this.

There are actually some guidelines for people who practice bondage sadomasochism. In those guidelines, it clearly states to avoid punching someone in the lower back because this could cause damage to the kidneys. The manual even goes so far as to state that one might cause their opponent to have blood in their urine following such types of punches, and consequently, any activity in the form of sadomasochism should be avoided in this area of the lower back.

However, the kidneys are not there, at least not anymore! They seem to have changed location. They are now up and under one's ribs, and so are much more protected from any such thing as a "rabbit

punch." How did this come about? Moreover, just when did it come about?

Considering the sources for these changes aren't that old, one has to assume that whatever alterations have occurred or are occurring have taken place in just the last decades rather than centuries, because recent manuals, including ones concerning martial arts, still refer to a different location for the kidneys, a much less protected one.

Nasal Cavity. Along with those gaping eye sockets in images of skulls I remember from my childhood, I also remember skulls having gaping nasal cavities, as well. I always found looking at skulls rather a frightening thing, those dark empty holes for the eyes and no nose at all, just that black cavity. Well, as we have just seen, the eye sockets aren't quite as empty as they used to be.

Apparently, neither is the nasal cavity. Where once I learned that the nose was nothing but cartilage and so no actual bone was there, now there is a bone dividing the two sides of the nasal cavity. When or how this came about, I am uncertain. However, look at these images below:

Images of skulls—Notice no protective bone in eye sockets, or vertical bone in nasal cavities.

Now look at this photograph:

Image of skull with protective bone in eye sockets and vertical bone in nasal cavity.

It is clear this last skull image does not have the same attributes with regard to the eye sockets and the nasal cavity, as do the pictures farther above. This image clearly shows a central vertical bone in the nasal cavity, as well as protective bone in the rear of the eye sockets.

Other changes involving the skull. The changes to the skull don't stop there. There are those that say that even the mouth is slightly wider, thus allowing more room for our wisdom teeth and therefore, many of us not having such problems with them as people used to have.

Besides this, there are ridges now at the base of the skull in the back. Supposedly, these help protect the brain from damage in case of a fall. There are small recesses near the temples to help protect those vulnerable areas. The bone immediately behind the ears has thickened, thus allowing more protection for those regions of the skull, as well. Some insist the vertebrae in the neck are now much wider and this helps to protect the neck more.

More anatomical changes. Other changes include the collarbone shifting higher, and now becoming straight instead of having any sort of curve to it at all. The rib cage, too, now reaches higher up and this supposedly helps protect the neck more.

Remember all those images of skeletons we've seen in horror movies, doctors' offices, and at Halloween? The rib cage descended below the sternum and some ribs were free-floating, unconnected to the sternum at the bottom of the rib cage. This is no longer true. The lower ribs at the front of the rib cage are now no longer free-floating. They are all connected to the sternum. This has added protection for internal organs.

The joints in your shoulders have altered to make it much more difficult accidentally to dislocate a shoulder. The spinal column has altered with the vertebrae becoming wider. Supposedly, this helps to give more protection to the back for many of the old-style injuries people used to suffer so commonly.

There is even more! There have been changes, seemingly for

the better, to such things, as the pelvic bones, which appear to be sturdier, as well as protrusions to either side of the spinal column that add more protection. What's more, there have been changes to the tailbone and other alterations of a similar nature that also improve the skeletal frame of the average human.

Now the odd thing about all these changes is again, they seem to have been for the better. It is almost as if someone or something is slowly altering or redesigning the human body to make it a more durable form, more powerful, and better able to protect its vital regions, such as the brain and internal organs.

Even slashing one's wrists now is harder, since the arteries are hidden right next to the bone in the wrist. Mysteriously, in this case, it now means that measuring one's pulse is no longer done by pressing against the center of the wrist, but rather well off to one edge, and much nearer the base of the thumb area of the hand. This hiding of the artery so close to the bone means a random cut is not as likely to slash an artery, since the bone acts as some protection for it.

Consequently, these do not seem to be random changes. They appear to be as if made by some sort of intelligent design, again, someone or something actually tinkering with our physiognomy in the sense of altering our forms. After all, if just one or two of the physical changes happen to be handier or better for people and the others were all just random alterations, these Mandela Effects could be dismissed as being mere chance, arbitrary modifications made by a weird phenomenon.

Not so! The changes are all making us stronger, more protected, and better able to function. That is, at least physically. I see no sign of change in the brain capacity toward a larger brain, rather lamentably…. That aside, it does seem that not only are our memories being altered by the Mandela Effect but it seems our bodies are, as well.

Moreover, since these changes don't seem to be random and all seemed designed to make us stronger or more protected in many ways, one has to arrive at certain conclusions. That is, these changes are by design and for a specific purpose or purposes. Just who would be doing this and why? That is the question.

Could it be someone in the future tinkering with our past to initiate changes to us in certain ways? If so, again the question of why arises. Is there something that is going to take place in the future that requires us to be stronger and fitter than we otherwise would be and so these changes had to be made for that purpose?

Alternatively, is it someone else doing this, not someone from the future, but perhaps the programmer of the simulation in which we might be living? Once more, the question arises as to why they would

be doing this. Are they altering us for some future event in their simulation/game yet to come? A chilling thought, indeed….

No matter what answers one tries to come up with, they all seem rather scary. Of course, it could just be that our descendants are reaching back in time to change us so that they turn out better in their own time. I would prefer that answer. That is, if I am forced to choose any of these stark and rather frightening possibilities.

Regardless and again, the changes do all seem designed to make us better physically, if not necessarily mentally. Whatever the reasons might be at present they are unknown. Maybe, someday, we will find out. I'm not sure if I'm looking forward to that day, however. Yet, it will undoubtedly come if the Mandela Effect is real and it does seem to be. There is much more evidence in this regard.

CHAPTER 4—VANISHING LANDMASSES ON GLOBES

Now we come to the bizarre subject of how the surface of our globe is changing due to the Mandela effect. This has been noticed by multiple people and over an extended period now. It is also something for which we have actual physical evidence in the form of photographs and images of globes and maps, besides just having people's memories. Therefore, this constitutes more hard evidence for the Mandela effect.

Principally, the Mandela effect seems to be affecting the shapes of landmasses, even whether they still appear on our Earth at all. The evidence for this, again, is not just in people's memories but oddly enough, also from actual movies and television shows from the past.

Dazed And Confused. For example, in the movie *Dazed And Confused*, which came out in the early 1990s, two students are sitting in a classroom. They are talking to each other. In between them is a globe, which one student is casually spinning as they carry on their teenage angst conversation. As the sphere spins, the image of Australia flashes by repeatedly. To its left, or west of Australia, there is a large, horizontally shaped landmass. Careful examination shows that it is not a logo, a key, or legend. It is irregular in shape, features harbors, inlets, and even what looks like a river or strait. This landmass would appear to be about one-fifth the size of Australia, itself.

Dazed And Confused—Landmass west of Australia

Some people claim to remember such a large island being there but cannot remember a name, nor do they have any memory of who might have lived there. Yet, the landmass is clearly depicted on a

globe, which by the way is a school globe. According to my sources, the movie was low budget and filmed on location in a real classroom. Therefore, that was a real classroom educational globe. Moreover, the landmass depicted on it simply does not exist. At least, it is not there anywhere in our real world. So why is it depicted on that globe? It does not resemble any of the landmasses anywhere else so it is not a misprint or an accidental duplication of another island/landmass.

Friends. In the iconic sitcom series, *Friends,* in the second season (oddly, also filmed in the early 1990s), in the show titled *Bracelet Buddies*, two of the characters are arguing in the living area of their apartment. In the background on a shelf is a small globe. One can clearly see just to the south and slightly to the west of Australia an island about twice the size of Tasmania. This is not Tasmania because that is also depicted on the globe and is only half as large as the other island shown. Now this landmass is not nearly the size or shape of the one in *Dazed And Confused*, but it is a fairly large island. This island does not exist. At least, not in our timeline that is. Again, this is clearly an island and not a logo, key, or legend. How did it get on that globe if it never existed? Who would put a nonexistent island on a globe for a TV show and why? What would be the purpose? Of course, there is none. Nobody would take the time, effort, or money randomly to do something like that and for no reason.

Just To Southwest Of Australia Is An Island—Not Tasmania!

I Dream of Jeannie. Here we have another show, one separated by decades from *Friends*, and it is a TV show in which I discovered a different globe that shows landmasses in various locations that don't exist on our Earth (at least, not now), so again, not in our timeline

anyway. The globe shows a large landmass to the west of Central America in the Pacific. This is clearly not Hawaii, being far too large at about a third of the size of Australia. There also seems to be a horizontal strait across the southwestern portion of the landmass. Nor is this a key, logo, or legend either, because topographical features are clearly seen on the island.

Moreover, there is also a sizeable landmass off the southwestern tip of South America, just above Antarctica. This island shows mountains, a harbor, and what looks to be a river, as well. Again, no such island exists there. Finally, the globe also depicts a long, thin, and horizontally shaped landmass off the coast of western Australia.

Large Landmass West Of Northern Tip Of South America

Now, none of the landmasses near Australia is the same from globe to globe (globes made by different manufacturers in different decades, in different sizes, by the way…), but all the globes do show some sort of land in the same general location. How can this be, when we are fully aware there are no such landmasses to the west of Australia in that region of the ocean at all?

Yes, much farther to the west is Madagascar, just to the east of Africa, but there can be no doubt that these other landmasses are not Madagascar. They are utterly the wrong shapes, sizes, and just way too far away from Africa to be Madagascar, being across an entire

ocean from that island.

Freeze-Frame Image Of Another Island Off Australia

Moreover, all these landmasses are much too big to be Diego Garcia, which is much farther west in the ocean (thousands of miles), and is a miniscule island by comparison to these other islands.

Finally, with regard to these landmasses to the west of Australia (or southwest), many people do vaguely remember such an island(s) being there, but again, can't recollect the name of it. Therefore, not only do various globes made in different decades by different companies show such nonexistent landmasses but also even people have memories of them! I don't think this point can be overstressed.

One most also consider the oddity that with regard to vanishing landmasses depicted on globes, they always seem to relate to islands somehow. Furthermore, the quixotic landmasses shown don't match each other in size, shape, or precise location. Each globe seems to have its own distinct version of them, which is yet another strange peculiarity.

What is a fact is these landmasses are actually depicted in real life, as real evidence on these globes. They are not just "false memories" but actual images anyone can plainly see for themselves,

skeptics and believers of the Mandela Effect alike. Thus, one can't dismiss them as erroneous or "false" memories and nothing more.

Now, some will argue that they are mistakes and that the globes were made wrong, that the manufacturer just "screwed up." Well again, the problem is that we have more than one manufacturer involved and these "screw ups" took place at different times, sometimes decades apart, and this even included one expensive classroom globe, as well, which seems a very unlikely scenario. In any case, how could a manufacturer stay in business if they are turning out such poorly made products? Of course, they wouldn't stay in business. If manufacturers (and this is more than just a couple involved here) were making these massive mistakes, they would have to be breaking some kind of record for such errors. Again, this is also a highly unlikely scenario.

Furthermore, why would they include such new landmasses, for they differ vastly from any others on the globe? The makers of these spheres would have to have deliberately concocted entirely new islands, complete with shapes, mountains, rivers, straits, and harbors. This hardly seems likely, because one would then have to ask why they would go through so much purposeful trouble to make their products so utterly wrong. It just isn't logical.

Why would they deliberately create such mythical places and thus make their globes in error, and so render them useless as resources? Again, no matter how one looks at it, it just doesn't make any sense and there is simply no logical reason for them to do that. That is not a way for them to make money or stay in business!

No, it is highly unlikely these landmasses were "mistakes." They weren't errors. So what is left? Well, they have to be depictions of real landmasses that now no longer exist for some reason or other. When one removes all the other possibilities, that is the only one left. These landmasses existed, but now do not, again, at least, not in our timeline.

Either the globes are depicting landmasses that were once there and our timeline has since changed, or the globes and/or the movies and TV shows themselves are from different parallel timelines. Logically, it must be one or the other of these two things or perhaps it is something else entirely, which we will discuss later under the "causes" section of the Mandela Effect.

Nor is the weird Mandela Effect with regard to geography limited to globes, as we shall see in the next chapter. Additionally, the phenomenon seems to be continuing, as even recently, other landmasses in our real world seem to be disappearing even in the here and now, as well as over the past centuries!

CHAPTER 5—PHANTOM ISLANDS

If it were just images of landmasses on globes that were appearing, disappearing, and changing shape it could be put down to perhaps an incredible series of major mistakes by different manufacturing companies of globes over a period of many decades. However highly unlikely this may seem, it is one possible explanation, if not a very probable or realistic one.

However, the problem goes much further. We also have different reports and accounts of vanishing islands worldwide over the centuries. These are not just images on school globes, but the real things, apparently. It is a long list. For example (and these aren't all of them):

Antillia. It seems that islands can actually come and go, but more often go than come. An example is the island of Antillia. This account dates back quite a ways.

As Wikipedia puts it:

"Antillia (or Antilia) is a phantom island that was reputed, during the 15th-century age of exploration, to lie in the Atlantic Ocean, far to the west of Portugal and Spain. The island also went by the name of Isle of Seven Cities (Ilha das Sete Cidades in Portuguese, Isla de las Siete Ciudades in Spanish)….set during the Muslim conquest of Hispania c. 714. Seeking to flee from the Muslim conquerors, seven Christian Visigothic bishops embarked with their flocks on ships and set sail westwards into the Atlantic Ocean, eventually landing on an island (Antilha) where they founded seven settlements.

The island makes its first explicit appearance as a large rectangular island in the 1424 portolan chart of Zuane Pizzigano. Thereafter, it routinely appeared in most nautical charts of the 15th century. After 1492, when the north Atlantic Ocean began to be routinely sailed, and became more accurately mapped, depictions of Antillia gradually disappeared. It nonetheless lent its name to the Spanish Antilles.

As an interesting side note, there was one man from the island who is said to have helped Christopher Columbus in his gathering of information for his voyage to the New World. Regardless of this, now the island no longer appears on maps and hasn't for some time. Furthermore, there is no evidence that it now ever existed.

Yet, many insist the island was once there, complete with a history of those Catholic bishops who fled the Iberian Peninsula to escape the invading Muslims. Then again, there is also that account of the one inhabitant who later helped Christopher Columbus, as further corroboration of the island having once existed.

So contentious has this whole thing been that in an effort to resolve the issue, some have tried to move the location of the island to somewhere else, such as further west of the Atlantic and so into the Caribbean area. This is unlikely, because if regular voyages were made there at that time, Europeans would have discovered the New World well before Christopher Columbus claimed to have achieved this. They did not. Yet, some push the idea that perhaps America had been discovered long before Columbus. The problem with this idea is that Europe was very quick to exploit new territories, so why wouldn't they have immediately begun to exploit the Americas, if so discovered and this scenario were true? Again, they did not.

Another strange thing about this island is that it not only appeared on maps but also appeared on maps for centuries. Surely, in all that time, with all those many voyages taking place, if the island hadn't been there, someone would have noticed this and so had it removed from maps much earlier on than actually happened. This does not seem to have been the case. Instead, the island just rather disappeared from the collective human consciousness and then subsequently from maps. Yet, its name lingers on with the Lesser "Antilles."

Sarah Ann Island. This is a particularly unusual case and constitutes yet another "phantom island." An American company discovered an island supposedly near Easter Island in 1858. Since they were in the business, they decided the island would be a good source of guano, which is bird-created fertilizer. They claimed the island under the Guano Islands Act and so thoroughly surveyed it, fully intending to come back at a later date to exploit what the island had to offer. They named the place Sarah Ann Island and it was listed in the official claim as "Sarah Anne."

Besides being surveyed, the place was duly charted and placed on maps of the region. Being in a desolate area, one far from world shipping lanes, the island was not visited particularly after that point, and with the introduction of artificial fertilizers during and immediately after World War I, the need for sailing so far to find guano to process was no longer necessary or financially feasible.

Yet, it seemed the island still might have of use. Much later, in 1937, some astronomers noted that the latitude and longitude of the island would be a perfect spot to observe an upcoming total solar eclipse. An expedition set out, one under the auspices of the United States Pacific fleet and with the island spotted from afar, the expedition then headed for it. However, upon getting closer, the island simply seemed to vanish from existence for they could not locate it.

After further exploration of the region and finding no island in the area at all, Sarah Ann Island disappeared, not only vanished from

our Earth, but from charts, as well. The island, it seems, had come and gone for good.

Hy-Brasil. This is yet another vanishing island. As Wikipedia refers to it:

"Nautical charts identified an island called "Bracile" west of Ireland in the Atlantic Ocean as far back as 1325 **[CE]**, *in a portolan chart by Angelino Dulcert. Later it appeared as Insula de Brasil in the Venetian map of Andrea Bianco (1436* **[CE]**), *attached to one of the larger islands of a group of islands in the Atlantic. This was identified for a time with the modern island of Terceira in the Azores.*

A Catalan chart of about 1480 **[CE]** *labels two islands "Illa de brasil," one to the south west of Ireland…and one south of "Illa verde" or Greenland.*

On maps, the island was shown as being [roughly] circular, often with a central strait or river running east-west across its diameter. Despite the failure of attempts to find it, this appeared regularly on maps lying south west of Galway Bay until 1865 **[CE]**, *by which time it was called* Brasil Rock."

Hy-Brasil has a long history of being on maps, in legends, and even history. Many mythical attributes were attributed to the island and even supernatural explanations in books and even a movie tried to explain why it disappeared.

Just what happened to Hy-Brasil remains a mystery, but the fact that many ships' crews and captains saw and logged the fact is not in dispute. The logs are historical records now. What is in dispute is just whether Hy-Brasil ever existed, yet evidence seems to show that it once did. The island was even given topographical features on many maps and charts, so this adds to the baffling case of Hy-Brasil.

As a side note, in a famous UFO sighting case in Rendlesham Forest, in the United Kingdom, an American sergeant, upon actually supposedly touching the exterior of a landed UFO, mentally received a string of binary code. When this binary code was later translated, it included the coordinates for Hy-Brasil, among other locations. Coordinates for a nonexistent island—that seems very strange….

Buss Island. Another centuries-old island that appears to have vanished was the island of Buss. Captain James Newton on a voyage of exploration trying to discover the Northwest Passage from Europe to Asia discovered the island. The accounts of the place were detailed and included the type of vegetation and various topographical features.

The discovery of the island was in 1576 CE. As was usual at the time, the island was charted and then placed on maps. However, subsequent voyages in the region failed to locate the island. It seems,

however, the island had not disappeared for good because in 1671 CE it was found again. This time it was by Tom Shepherd who sailed for the Hudson Bay Company. He supposedly made landfall there and explored the island. He enlarged upon what Captain James Newton had earlier said about the place. Only Shepherd went further and noted the various types of plants and animals that generally inhabited the island. So at this point, we have two completely different sources, years apart, confirming the existence of the mysterious Bus Island and in some considerable detail at that.

Sadly, this was the last time the island was confirmed actually to be there. On a subsequent trip, even Shepherd could no longer find the mysterious place. Neither could anyone else on their voyages to that region of the globe. No one can explain why this was so when such detailed reports of the island, its location, and its features had been made.

Various explanations have been offered:

1. That the island for some reason, perhaps due to geological ones, sank below the surface of the ocean or,

2. Others thought that perhaps the island had simply slowly eroded away. These explanations have been used a number of times for various islands but we have no solid evidence at all to support them. They are merely conjectures without any proof at all to back them up.

Sannikov Land. Off the Siberian coast in the Arctic Ocean, an island, subsequently named Sannikov Land was discovered. Expeditions in 1811, 1893, and 1892 (CE) all spotted the island and duly recorded it on their charts.

However, the same old problem began to surface. Ensuing expeditions were unable to find the island. This included one in 1901 headed by the Baron Edouard Toll. He insisted that in 1886 he had seen from a distance that the island was actually there. So he was determined to find it again. He did not.

The island seems to have permanently vanished. What's more and quite inexplicably, so did Baron Edouard Toll and his crew. The Russian Polar Expedition as it was named turned out to be a disaster and a mystery in itself. Apparently, Toll's ship became trapped in the ice. The captain along with the crew supposedly abandoned the vessel and tried to make it to land by traversing the ice pack, or so the story goes.

They did not make it. The island, along with Edward Toll, and everyone else on the expedition, vanished permanently and this, despite another expedition in 1937 by the Soviets to attempt to find the island, but with no better luck.

Bermeja. As Wikipedia puts it, Bermeja *"is a phantom islet lying*

off the north coast of the Yucatán peninsula." This island has a long and rich history, and is one of the most inexplicable of all the disappearing islands. Being near the Yucatan Peninsula, the island was in the Gulf of Mexico. Historical records of the place seem to begin with Bermeja first appearing on a list created by one Alons de Santa Cruz, a list he published in 1539 CE. From there, the island began appearing on various maps of the region and it actually seemed to exist in reality, because various explorers over the next century and a half spotted it and quite often. Passing ships frequently logged the fact they had passed by Bermeja, so there is a considerable written record for the island's existence.

Then the island seemed to disappear from most maps around the turn of 1700 CE. However, as late as 1857, the island did appear on well-respected charts of the area and later, in the late 20th Century, was even used as a marker for Mexico to try to prove its territorial water limits. Moreover, Bermeja was listed in various books dealing with the territorial islands of Mexico, as well.

However, in 1997, it was discovered after an extensive nautical analysis of the area that Bermeja simply wasn't there. Not at all satisfied with this negative result, Mexico ordered more surveys and these were accomplished. This was in 2009. When I say the surveys were extensive, I mean this, for the Mexican government used every means of modern technology at its disposal, including every kind of ship and watercraft, satellite photos, etc.

The disappearance of the island had serious economic repercussions. Mexico's territorial claims over that area of the Gulf of Mexico were based on Bermeja existing and being Mexican territory. Without the island, this approach no longer held up. With oil in the gulf being so sought after, this created all sorts of resulting complications for Mexico and its would-be territorial claims.

Like other islands, Bermeja, which had been charted, seen by multiple ships and crews, had been written up in many logs, had disappeared. Multiple allusions to the island have been made over the centuries, and the island is referred to, described in detail, included in many documents, and was placed on many maps. In fact, maps from around the world show the island as being there.

Some bizarre explanations have been proffered as to how and why the island disappeared, including even one that our government was responsible for destroying the place so that America could seize the territorial rights to oil in that region.

Others think (as with other islands) that the place simply eroded away over the centuries and so eventually vanished beneath the waves. However, nobody has any concrete idea at all, as to how and why an island that existed in many sources of our historical

records simply vanished. Just another mysterious island that has disappeared without a trace….

The Phantom Island off the Coast of Ireland. This is a weird tale. In 1878 CE and just off the coast from the village of Ballycotton in County Cork Ireland, an island suddenly and mysteriously appeared. It was seen clearly from the mainland. The suddenly appearing island sported mountain peaks, beaches, and vegetation. Again, all this could clearly be seen from the shore.

Amazed at this, people set out to the island, wanting to explore the place. However, as they approached, the island seemed to become insubstantial, shimmered, and then simply faded away, winked out of existence. Other villages along that same area of coastline also reported seeing an island at different times. They, too, were insubstantial landmasses in that they stayed only for a short time and then disappeared completely.

Saxemberg. Here, we have yet another island that liked to do vanishing tricks. In the 1600s through the 1800s (CE), the island of Saxemberg was sighted. The captains of various vessels duly logged and charted the island repeatedly. John Lindeman, a Dutch sea captain, came across the island in 1670 CE. He was the first European to discover the place. He described the island in detail and even made drawings of it. The sketches show a large mountain centered on the island, along with flatlands surrounding it.

Nor was he the only explorer to do this. Others subsequently sailed to and by the island and some of these people also made sketches, and some of these were highly detailed and displayed pictorial examples of the various types of flora on the island.

There were some problems with the landmass, however. Although many explorers found and charted the place, and logged it in as having seen it, others who went to the island could not locate it. This seemed to be an intermittent problem over the decades.

Yet, an American captain, Captain Galloway, as well as his crew reported seeing the island complete with the topography as sketched in drawings by other and earlier explorers. He even referred to the place as having a mountain and spoke about its trees. He and his crew apparently saw the landmass for several hours, so this wasn't just a passing glimpse where one might construe a cloud on the sea's horizon as a distant piece of land. Nor was he alone in the sighting. Five years later, in 1809, another captain, Captain Long of the ship, *Columbus*, also described the island as being there. He stated:

"It, the island of Saxonburg is about four leagues in length, N. W. and S. E., and about 2-½ miles in breadth. The N. W. end is a high bluff of about 70 feet, perpendicular form, and runs along to the south-east about 8 miles. You will see trees at about a mile and a half distance, and a sandy

beach."

This was not the last sighting of the place. In 1816 CE, the island was spotted yet again. This time, the captain and his crew viewed the place for a full six hours. They made mention of the many trees and the tall mountain at the center of the island, and just as others before them had repeatedly done.

Nevertheless, again the island seemed to do a vanishing act. Two more expeditions, one in 1821, and another in 1824 (CE) could not locate the island. Yet even during that time, other explorers insisted they had spotted the island in passing. The island hasn't been seen since. Of course, over time, it was duly taken off charts.

The result? Once more, we have another vanished or phantom island. Where it went, how it disappeared, despite many people having seen it and having described the place in detail is yet another mystery, one we may never solve.

Emerald Island. Then we have yet another island that vanished, this time in the South Pacific. This place, too, was discovered in the 1820's CE and its location was said to be south of New Zealand but north of Antarctica. William Elliot, captaining the ship, *Emerald*, discovered, and named the craggy island for his ship, but rather inappropriately it seems, because the place was all rocks, cliffs, and mountains. In short, Emerald Island was no gem, but instead had a forbidding terrain.

Here is where the story begins to get weird. An American ship searching for the island in the mid-1840s CE could not find it. In fact, they found nothing in the entire area except Macquarie Island, which was already well known. However, much later during the 1890s CE, a vessel from New Zealand came across the island. Again, according to their description, the place was one of forbidding cliffs and mountains.

However, the island again seems to have done a vanishing act, because a later expedition under the command of Captain John Davis, which took place in 1909, could not find the island at all. This, despite the fact he had the exact location from the records of the New Zealand vessel's earlier expedition. Notwithstanding this constant disappearing and reappearing of the island, the place remained on charts until the late 20th century. Subsequently, the island has since then been removed.

Now, if you think the idea of disappearing islands only comes from discoveries long ago, then think again. Even in modern times such things still seem to be happening. For instance:

New Moore Island Also Known As South Talpatti. A satellite image in 1970 showed an island just below the confluence of the Brahmaputra and Ganges Rivers. This placed the island in the difficult position of being on the borders of two countries, India and

Bangladesh.

Documentation of the island is sound, as are the satellite photographs, so the island was no illusion. Of course, this caused a disagreement between the two countries as to which had territorial rights to the island. The dispute escalated to the point where the two seemed on the brink of military action.

The pivotal reason why the place was so significant was it extended territorial rights to whomever owned it. India called the island, New Moore Island. Bangladesh named it South Talpatti. Ultimately, the United Nations settled the question of ownership by giving it to Bangladesh. This was not long ago, in 2014, in fact. However, by that time, the island no longer existed apparently, having already disappeared. Explanations for the disappearance vary, but none is conclusive. The island is simply not on satellite maps anymore, or on anything else, for that matter. Just another vanishing island…

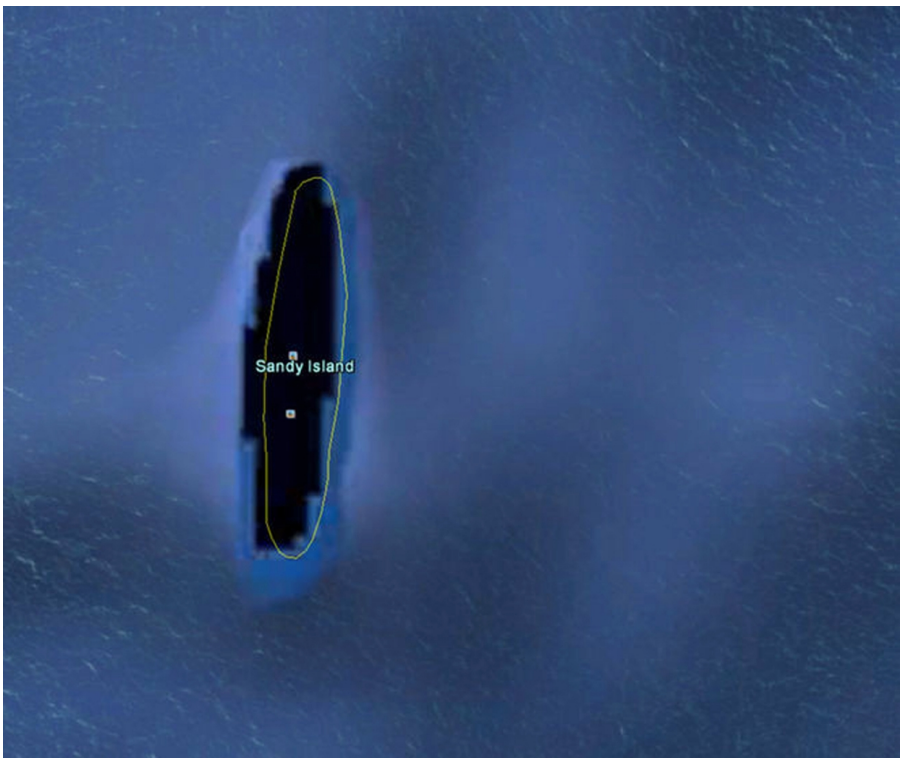
Sandy Island. The most recent disappearance of an island was just a little over a year ago as of the writing of this book. Sandy Island was not a small place, being vertically shaped (running north to south) and about fifteen miles in length and roughly (depending on where one measured) about 3 miles wide. The island was located in the South Pacific/Coral Sea region and seems to have first been spotted by no less than the famous Captain James Cook, discoverer of Australia. This was in 1772 CE, as noted in his personal journal. However, the island was later more “officially” discovered in 1792 CE, by the explorer and French navigator, Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, or as he is often known, simply as Bruni d'Entrecasteaux.

History also shows a number of other captains, along with their crews also noted the island’s existence, and these sightings took place in both the 1700’s, as well as the 1800’s. Even detailed descriptions of the place were written. This meant the island was included in subsequent maps and charts of the area, as is normally the case. Some of these maps were major ones in the field of navigation and ones heavily relied upon. On one such map, the Island was referred to as Sable Island, rather than Sandy Island.

As if this weren’t enough proof of the island’s existence, a Google Satellite map showed the island. Although pixilated out (blacked out), the pixilation was in the shape and size of Sandy Island. Such is normal for Google Maps when the pictures are of sensitive government installations or military bases of various countries around the world. The important thing to remember here is that the island was there, just blacked out, but the blacking out was definitely in the shape of the island, as well. Moreover, these weren’t just maps, but actual satellite photographs of the region, so there could be no

mistakes by someone having drawn in the island by accident and then having to black it out later. It was there.

Google Illustrated Map Of Sandy Island



Actual Google Satellite Photo (Pixelated For Some Reason Of Sandy Island

Then in 2000, an expedition to the island could not find the place. After a thorough search, they declared the island simply to not be there. Over a decade later, another group also came to the same conclusion when they attempted to find the island. Worse, their depth finders showed the sea in that region was over 4,000 feet deep, so it wasn't simply a matter of a cyclone (hurricane) suddenly eroding the island away during some massive storm. The island just seemed to

have never been there in the first place.

Attempts to explain the island's disappearance began in earnest. Some argued that perhaps what passing ships had seen was a field of floating pumice, a mass of gray volcanic rock lighter than water, and that it hadn't been a real island at all.

This explanation, on the face of it, would seem ridiculous because an island spotted for over two centuries couldn't have been floating pumice. Winds and ocean currents would have long ago dispersed such a field of pumice or driven it away to some other far-flung location.

The conclusion by "those in the know" was the island must have never existed in the first place, but somehow had been mistakenly placed on maps, which then others used to create new maps carrying the same mistake. The problem with this idea is people actually saw the island, including no less an illustrious person than Captain Cook himself, and as he logged it in. And many others!

Then, in addition, there is the matter of a Google satellite photograph showing a pixilated island where Sandy/Sable Island should have been. If a map, Google could simply not have drawn it in, but this was an actual photo, so why bother to pixelate something that wasn't there to begin with? It makes no sense, unless Google is just pixelating regions of the world for no reason and at random, which hardly seems reasonable or likely.

Whatever happened to Sandy Island we may never know, but again, it is amazing how many islands have disappeared in this manner over the centuries and from around the surface of the Earth. However, if you think disappearing islands are all things that happened long ago, and vanished off erroneous charts that may have mistakenly shown landmasses that simply weren't there, think again! Sandy Island has just disappeared in the last few years.

Could these islands have just been so-called Fata Morgana illusions? Possibly, but since when do satellite photographs pick up illusions from near-Earth orbits? They do not, of course, and never have. Moreover, to be illusions, some of them had to have been devilishly persistent ones, since some islands had been spotted repeatedly by multiple witnesses and over the course of centuries, while others have been photographed.

Then there is the matter of ancient lost islands that might once have existed, as well, such as Atlantis, Mu, Lemuria, the City of Ys and many others. Were these all illusions, too? If so, some of them were very real ones, for in the case of the City of Ys (or "Is"), a legendary city said to have sunk beneath the waves off the coast of France, old Roman roads still lead down and into the sea there. Where were they going before they were submerged, if not to Ys. Furthermore, legends

persist in Cornwall, southwest England of a vanished city beneath the waves there, as well.

Legends of ancient vanishing islands aside, there does seem to be real evidence for many places on Earth disappearing from the face of the planet, and some of them seem well documented, indeed. Do real islands simply cease to exist, just as their images on multiple and different globes do? It would seem very possible given all these vanishing or so-called phantom islands, and perhaps even probable, given all the evidence above. Something *must account* for how so many islands, so well documented over centuries, having simply disappeared, vanished from the Earth!

How does this involve the Mandela Effect? Well, if islands are disappearing and in some cases, reappearing only to disappear again from real existence, as well as doing the same on globes and maps, something must be causing this phenomenon. That something could well be whatever is causing the Mandela Effect. In addition, this means these missing landmasses also form an intrinsic part of the Mandela Effect, including the real islands, as well as various images of them on globes and maps.

Furthermore, it isn't just islands doing a vanishing act and/or changing. Many people claim and with some evidence to back their claims, that even continents and existing landmasses we live on are undergoing changes, as we shall see in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 6—CHANGING GEOGRAPHY

Landmasses Changing and Moving. I don't think anything is more bizarre about the Mandela Effect than the fact landmasses, continents as well as islands, even the sizes and shapes of countries seem to be changing and shifting about. Yes, this may seem like something else from "out there," something too bizarre to be believed but consider that people in their thousands insist on this and point to many older maps showing that changes to land and countries have been occurring and still are occurring in some cases. How is this so? Well, for some examples, let's start at the "top" of the globe and work our way down to the South Pole.

North Pole. When just a child, I was taught, like everyone else that Santa Claus lived at the North Pole. There are numerous children's picture books, TV shows, and Christmas movies galore that all showed this as so. Then, not only did I find out that Santa Claus didn't exist as I became older, but also and just recently, that even where he supposedly lived no longer exists, as well. The North Pole Ice Cap has vanished. All that is left is seasonal sea ice. Now, I can live without Santa Claus, but I grew up seeing pictures, globes, and maps showing a North Polar ice cap.

Furthermore, and this is the strangest part, it is now claimed the cap was never there in the first place! This, despite there being real evidence in the form of a documentary by former Vice President and environmentalist, Al Gore, where he specifically states that the "polar ice cap" is shrinking. How can something shrink if it never existed in the first place?

How is it that numerous books, TV shows, and movies all display trips to the North Pole to visit Santa Claus, such as in the movies, *Polar Express or Santa Clause*? Why would all these speak of a place that never existed at all…ever? Then there are those early explorers who trudged their way to claim they were the first to reach the North Pole. What were they trudging on, if no ice cap was ever there? Just seasonal sea ice, which one couldn't traverse for most of the year because it, too, wasn't there? Yet again, I, as well as hundreds of thousands of others of my generation, clearly remember seeing globes and maps as kids that showed a north polar ice cap.

There was, as far as we were concerned at the time, two polar ice caps, one at the North Pole, and one at the South Pole. School taught us this, as well. Now only one is left, the South Polar ice cap. Again, the most peculiar part of all this is that scientists now insist there "never was" an ice cap at the North Pole at all. One has to ask

why there were so many attempted expeditions to it then?

Iceland. The country of Iceland has shrunk in size, changed shape some, and moved closer to Europe according to many. In fact, they say it has become a legal part of the European Union for this reason, its now relative proximity to the continent. Once, as many claim, Iceland was much further to the west, and about equidistant between Greenland and the United Kingdom.

Norway's Svalbard Island. This is a very strange one because I, personally, don't remember as a student, not in elementary, junior high, high school, or university ever hearing of Svalbard Island. Now it is prominent as being the farthest place north in Norway. Moreover, there are new islands according to many, although not as large as Svalbard, which are there, as well, and which I'd never heard of before either. Having been a rapt student of Geography, I can't explain this. Neither can many thousands of others who do not remember this island existing either. The odd thing is now one hears about the place on a regular basis, whereas at one time, nobody heard of it at all!

Norway. The north-south strip of land that forms Norway is now said by many to be much more tapered, radically thinned down compared to what it once was, being supposedly at one time a much wider strip of land.

Poland. This country seems to be growing because many are firm in their statements that it is much larger than it used to be. They claim older maps show this fact, and intriguingly, they have been able actually to produce just some of this sort of evidence to justify their claims.

Denmark/Sweden. The little country of Denmark used to be not nearly so little. Apparently, it has shrunk in size according to many and this seems to be an ongoing thing. However, while the mainland area of Denmark seems to be dwindling, the country seems to have acquired more islands than it once had. Moreover, some of these islands are now more expansive than they once were, being significantly larger according to some. Sweden also seems to have acquired many more islands than older maps used to show. In fact, the Baltic and North Sea area is beginning to resemble a massive archipelago!

Great Britain. This is an odd one for me, personally, because as mentioned earlier, I loved to draw maps of the globe, trying to place all the countries on them from memory as somewhat of a self-quiz on my knowledge. I did this a lot! Whenever I added the United Kingdom to the map, I always placed it parallel to the Continent of Europe. This meant the English Channel was directly between Great Britain and France, as others and I had seen it numerous times on real maps.

Now the majority of the Channel is off the south coast of England, due to a change in that island nation's orientation, apparently…. The United Kingdom now leans so far to one side (the left on maps, or west) and away from Europe that very little of the English Channel now lies between the two landmasses! In addition, there is the matter of the islands surrounding Great Britain. They seemed to have dramatically increased in number. Given the Greenhouse Effect and attendant rising seas over the years, one would expect with time to see less in the way of islands as they are slowly inundated, and not more of them, instead.

Greenland. This country, which appeared quite large due to distortion (being so northerly) on Mercator projection maps, but in reality was much smaller, now is so no longer. Greenland has grown prodigiously in actual size to many multiples of its original expanse and now is almost as large as the distorted and magnified appearance of it, as it used to be on Mercator maps.

Russia, Always Big is Now Even Bigger. Moreover, the country seems to be growing almost on a monthly basis. According to Google, it is 1.8 the size of the United States, where just a short time before according to one source, Google claimed it was 1.7 times the size of the United States. Russia has expanded to 11 time zones, versus the six time zones in the United States (Hawaii, Alaska, Pacific, Mountain, Central Time, and Eastern Standard Time). Russia, always a vast country, is now even vaster.

Alaska. This American State seems to have gained more islands according to many. Moreover, the water expanse between it and Russia, the Bering Strait, seems to have shrunk considerably. Now, Russia is actually within sight at times of some of the State of Alaska.

Canada. Alaska now reaches down the coastline of Canada in a long narrow strip, which once was all Canadian territory. Now it is no longer, and according to historians, never did belong to Canada. Yet, Jack London's books and stories about the Northwest refer to people having to traverse northwestern Canada to get to the gold rush territory in Alaska.

As if this weren't weird enough, now we come to countries seeming to shift in size and location. Many of these, oddly, seem to be in Asia and the general western Pacific, more so than in some other areas of the Earth. For instance:

Korea. Korea, again according to many, has shifted position and size. Some insist it used to be well opposite China and now it has shifted more northerly of there, so that North Korea now borders with Russia.

Japan. Many people insist Japan has shifted northwards, as well as also extending further south and is now generally much closer

to the mainland than it used to be.

Mongolia. This country appears to have changed size, becoming much larger than it used to be.

In southern Europe changes are taking place, it seems, as well. For instance:

Italy. Where this boot-shaped country was said by many to once have hung straight down from southern Europe, now it comes down at an angle to the "left" or toward the west. What's more, Sicily, which used to be well divided from the mainland by a significant expanse of water, now practically, touches the mainland! Many people say it never used to be this way. They may be right. Having checked recent maps myself, I find it very hard to distinguish Sicily as being separate from the mainland. Check for yourself and you will see what I mean.

Greece. This country, which always had plenty of islands, now seems to have acquired many more.

Spain. Where Spain was once separated from the tip of North Africa by a wide stretch of water, the Strait of Gibraltar has now shrunk in width. In fact, the whole of North Africa seems to have "moved up" toward Europe. Now, refugees in their thousands cross that narrow expanse of sea daily, where once it was almost unheard of just a few short years ago.

In the more southerly areas of the globe, as one blogger mentioned, the seven islands that constituted the State of Hawaii are now eight. Where they used to be aligned in a very straight, almost steppingstone-like pattern, now they are more scattered. What's more, where once the seven islands were considered to be of special status, verging on the holy and so were often used as symbolic references for the seven power/energy centers of the human body (chakras), now this no longer applies because there are eight islands. How exactly and when did that change?

Sri Lanka. This island nation, which used to be well south-southwest of India, is now almost parallel to India's southern tip. In fact, it is so close there are now suggestions that there was once an ancient causeway linking the two landmasses. This one in particular bothers me, because I clearly remember that island nation being well away from India, too far for any causeway to have been built! I even drew it on maps that way. Now, it is virtually a part of the mainland, so little water remains to separate the two. Again, when and how did this happen?

Singapore. That tiny city-state has grown considerably larger.

The Bohai Sea is a new one to me, as well as to many thousands of others. We were not taught of its existence at all. Now, what used to all be the Yellow Sea is divided between that sea and the

newer Bohai Sea.

New Zealand. New Zealand, according to many people with myself included in that number, distinctly remember New Zealand being more directly to the east of Australia. Now, it is far more to the Southeast. I even traveled there as a child and clearly remember the caregiver of us kids aboard the ocean liner showing us a map of the location of New Zealand, and it was further north on that map than it is now. Today, only a small northern section of New Zealand is even parallel with Australia at all, and that the southernmost part of Australia!

Australia. Australia seems to have moved further north, as well, accentuating the change between it and New Zealand. Once considered very isolated (and I know firsthand because I lived there as a child and felt that isolation from everywhere else…), the northern tip of Australia is now extremely close to Papua, New Guinea.

In fact, it is so close; one could almost see New Guinea from mainland Australia! Now the question is how could Australia be the last continent discovered, and that so recently in history when the northern point of it now lies so close to the islands and places discovered much earlier, centuries earlier? It seems an unlikely scenario that so large a landmass as a continent, one so close to New Guinea could remained undiscovered well into the 18th Century when New Guinea was discovered in the 16th Century!

Tasmania. This island has moved further south, away from Australia, which actually is in accordance with Australia seemingly having moved northwards by comparison. Where just a very narrow strait separated the island from the mainland, now the Bass Strait is significantly wider than it used to appear on maps.

United States. The United States seems to have become smaller, as has all of North America, as well, with the continent once being much larger than South America.

Cuba. This island nation has grown in size with some claiming it is almost twice as large as it once was.

South America. This continent, which used to be depicted as due south of North and Central America, now has shifted on an angle to the East, or more to the "right" of North America on maps. So pronounced is this shift that the Panama Canal, which many claim (again, myself included in that group), once ran east to west, now runs much more north and south!

Brazil. In line with changes to South America, Brazil seems to have expanded in size a great deal. Brazil has become a massive country.

There are more such changes and some of these concern the popping up of new islands in the Caribbean, as well as those off the

coast of Greece, around the Scandinavian countries and elsewhere. Furthermore, where continents used to be more widely separated, they seem to be moving closer together, at least on maps. As cited earlier, there is now evidence of an ancient causeway between Sri Lanka and India, making it so close to the mainland, it is hard to understand how that nation could even exist or could ever have formed as a separate political entity from the governments (Great Britain and others before them) that held the mainland in that area.

Now, some might wonder when these new islands supposedly appear and also wonder who might live on them. Well, the Mandela Effect is such that although maps and globes, and even satellite photographs can show these changes, once they occur, it is as if the world has always been that way. For the people living in these countries and on these islands, it is as if it "has always been that way," as some put it, or they are the same way that people always remember them being.

That's the trouble with the Mandela Effect. When a change occurs, it is as if it were backdated in our timeline, making the change no change at all, but always "having been that way." This is what makes it so hard to convince people of the Mandela Effect, this almost complete changing of the timeline. However, those globe images, maps, and satellite photographs act as glitches in this altering timeline, because they often seem to depict other versions of our planet's landmasses…

In yet another strange twist of events with regard to the Mandela Effect, it seems that mountain ranges, once being virtually impassable, seem to be getting easier to cross, and are losing elevation. This seems especially true of the European Alps, as well as the Himalayas, and some others. Furthermore, despite years of underwater mapping of the oceans, just recently it was discovered that there is an underwater continent (for now…given the Mandela Effect, who can know for how long it will remain underwater)) called Zealandia, which could somehow soon become a dry landmass if these sorts of geographic and geological Mandela Effect changes continue to occur.

Therefore, while whole islands are vanishing from our globe and have been over the last centuries or more, other changes, including shrinking of some continents in size (North America), and the expansion of others, as well as new islands popping into existence also seems to be an ongoing thing.

What is the upshot of all this? Well, it seems our planet's surface is malleable and is undergoing sometimes very rapid changes, changes many people did not grow up with, but which now exist as if they always had been that way. This seems to be an ongoing thing, as

if our world were mutable, like putty and subject to frequent variations, but changes that then seem to be backdated as if they had always been there that way.

Again, the difficult part about the Mandela Effect is to understand that once a change has occurred, it is always claimed by "those in the know" to always have been that way. Moreover, many people's memories support this premise, because apparently their memories change, too, but not all, not everyone's, it seems.

However, old maps, images of globes (not solid globes themselves, but just their images in TV shows and movies) do show changes on a huge scale. Likewise, in opposition to those who don't remember changes, many people do definitely remember the world maps looking quite differently. So again, memories are changing but not for all people. This in itself is yet another oddity. If the Mandela Effect is changing our world and everything in it by degrees, why do some of us remember the way it "used to be," while others do not? Why do some maps show it the old way? Why do some images of globes and satellite photos show it differently still? What accounts for this phenomenon?

About those globes and maps, what can we make of them? Either they are wrong or what we see now has really altered. Furthermore, if those depictions are so wrong, how did they come to be at all in the first place? How can multiple TV shows display globes so in error, and in movies, as well? How can older maps (and I'm not talking ancient, out-of-date medieval maps here, either) be so in error? How can islands that have apparently existed for centuries on maps, been seen by ships' captains and crews, suddenly vanish seemingly overnight, as with Sandy Island in the South Pacific? This has happened time and time again! Always some will say, *"it must have always been that way…"* but thousands will argue it hasn't.

How do we account for all of this? Well, obviously, it all fits in with the pattern of changing memories and altering landmasses that is an integral part of the Mandela Effect. That much is a given. Therefore, again, the Mandela Effect is not just limited to false memories, all oddly false in the same way, and held by thousands of people as their valid memories, but also the Mandela Effect seems to show up in real evidence, as in maps, globes, satellite images, and such.

One of the biggest difficulties in discussing the Mandela Effect, again, is the constant refrain by people who say something like, "*I'm old and I remember it always being this way."* Of course, they would! If a change in our reality has occurred, if our timeline has been altered in some way, then again, and I must stress this here, the effect would be backdated. If Sandy Island disappears, then almost everyone would

“never remember” it as having been there at all. The question isn’t why they always remembered it that way. That would be normal thing one would expect. No, the real question should be why not all of us remember it that way?

Islands that were very probably real and solid have now just become myths. This seems to have been going on for a very long time indeed, actually, since Plato not only mentioned Atlantis in his writings but also described that place/empire in high detail. Yet now, Atlantis is far more myth than fact. If so, how could Plato have described it so clearly?

Some argue he was just using Atlantis as a metaphor, and that he never meant for people to believe Atlantis actually existed. Nevertheless, he writes about Atlantis and he is precise in his descriptions of the place and its people, economy, and culture in exactly the same style he does other historical facts and descriptions of other places he refers to in his works.

Therefore, what is one to make of all this? Well, it seems the Mandela Effect doesn’t just exist as false memories in people’s minds, does it? The phenomenon also seems to exist with our planet, as well, if various depictions of strange landmasses on globes, islands on maps, satellite photographs, and countries and continents changing shapes on maps is anything to go by.

There is more evidence for the Mandela Effect and this, extraordinarily, has to do with religion. We will discuss this in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 7—IS THE BIBLE CHANGING?

Is nothing sacred? Well, apparently not to the Mandela Effect with regard to the King James Version of the Bible. Changes seem to have been going on there, too, and sometimes in the oddest of ways. Now, I limit the scope of this section to the KJV (King James Version) of the Bible, because I could find little evidence available for changes to any other versions of the Bible at this time. However, I'm sure even right now; people are investigating these, as well as possibly other sacred texts for such clues.

So just what has been going on with the KJV of the Bible? Well, all sorts of things, apparently. Written imagery is changing, as with the "lion" and the "lamb" now being the "wolf and the lamb," but more on that in Chapter 8. In addition, names seem to be changing and alterations to the Bible seem to be taking place.

If you think this isn't so, just check out those ministers and preachers who are furious about these alterations taking place. They feel sure, that is they are in no doubt that Satan or evil of some sort is behind these changes and that they are for a specific purpose. They feel the Mandela Effect is Satan or Lucifer's malevolent doing and the goal is to undermine the true teachings of the Bible. For them, the Mandela Effect is all too real!

They may have a point. Some of the changes are odd, indeed, and seem to alter the meanings of phrases and sentences, as well as changing the context of some passages completely.

What are some examples of this? Well, there are many, but here are a few:

Matthew 13 (This and all examples here are from the King James Version of the Bible.)

"Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren…And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram."

Judas is wrong. It should be "Judah," according to theologians. This may seem like a minor error, of no great importance, but it would be erroneous to think that. If Judas is the son of Jacob, this means Jesus is no longer of the Judah tribe, but rather that of Judas, which he was definitely not! Or is he now?

It is the contention of some theologians that this is just a different translation, being from the Greek, and so is nothing out of the ordinary, that going by the Greek translation, the name appears as

Judas throughout. Not so, apparently, because this name change is not one with continuity elsewhere in the texts. Other sections of the same version of the Bible spell Judah as Judah and not Judas.

As just an example, in Hebrews 8:8, it states:

"For finding fault with them, he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah."

Notice here it does not say "Judas." There are also the "Judah" spellings to be found elsewhere in the Bible, as well, as in Revelation 5:5, among others, so these, too, undermine the Greek version hypothesis, because they are spelled correctly there and not as Judas. So why did the name change (many preachers and ministers insist it has), in the one phrase but not any others, at least, not yet? That it does say "Judas" there is an incontrovertible fact.

The theological argument isn't over that point, however big or small one might thing it to be. Instead, the controversy surrounds why it is there and spelled in that way at all. Again, some think the Bible is changing and they blame the Mandela Effect. Moreover, they claim it appears to be an ongoing phenomenon. They expect more changes to the Bible will manifest themselves in coming years.

According to my sources, there are other name changes occurring, as well, it seems, as with Noah, where there is now an alternate spelling and it is "Noe." This is when he is referenced in the New Testament, as in:

Luke 3:36 *"Which was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad, which was the son of Sem, which was the son of Noe, which was the son of Lamech…"*

Or there is this passage:

Matthew 24:38 *"For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark…"*

Have you ever heard of this version of the name? If so, most of the rest of us have not…. So what does this mean that the King James Version has two completely different spellings for Noah and both appear repeatedly in the texts of various passages? Scholars seem to have no real answer for this.

Furthermore, this is something that seems to have only relatively recently become known. There are no old/ancient records of people discussing this oddity at all that I could locate. Here is another seeming change in the Bible and in **Genesis 3:15.** In this verse, it states:

"And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel."

What's wrong with this verse? Well followers of the Bible insist that "it" used to be "Jesus," and this has now changed. Jesus is now just an "it." Why is this wrong? Well those who translated the King James Version were devout Christians. NEVER would they have referred to the Savior as an "it" in the opinion of many scholars. He was divine. He was the Son of God. One does not call the Son of God, a divinity, an "it!"

Luke 1:35 In this verse, it says:

"And the angel answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God."

Holy thing? Really?The Savior, Jesus, is now referred to as a "holy thing?" There is one preacher, who must remain nameless here (but who can easily be found on the Internet if one does a quick search on this topic, or please check the References Section at the end of this book for a link), but who is certain this is Satan's doing. He insists this is evil incarnate manifesting itself by changing the very context and meaning of the Bible by altering the text in elusive, but perhaps ongoing ways. In short, he believes it is a continuing attempt by "evil" to reduce Jesus to a mere man, and wipe out his importance as being the actual son of God.

There are many more such strange and seemingly recent changes to the King James Version of the Bible. As just one more example, in Mathew 27:9, the Prophet Jeremiah is now referred to as being called Jeremy. Really? When did that change take place? Yet, in another passage, Matthew 2:17, the spelling is still "Jeremiah."

Yet another weird instance is when, in Luke 7:20, John the Baptist is referred to as "John Baptist, as in:

"When the men were come unto him, they said, John Baptist hath sent us unto thee, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?"

Moreover, when Salome asks for his head (John's) it is now his *"Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger,"* instead of on a platter. Yet, throughout literature and other references to the Bible, numerous images, and paintings of John The Baptist's head, it is always on a platter. In fact, so famous is this, that it has become a cliché, to serve someone's head "on a platter." Although a "charger" is similar, it is

not quite the same thing as a platter. So when, exactly, did this alteration in the Bible take place or was it always that way?

For more changes, just check out some of these sections of the Bible:

Psalm 68:4 "*Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah, and rejoice before him."*

This passage used to read *His name is the Lord, and rejoice before Him.* Then there is this passage, as well, from **Exodus 34:13**, which states:

"For thou shalt worship no other god: for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God…"

Now, I've always heard and read that God was a "jealous God," but I've never heard the phrase *"whose name is Jealous,"* before. His name is now actually, literally, "Jealous?" When did this change occur?

Again, there are many more such passages, and in fact, the King James Version of the Bible now seems absolutely to be riddled with them. Some argue these changes are to reduce Jesus to being a mere man, to strip him of his divinity, and so wipe out the concept of the Redeemer as we up until now knew him. These same people, who include ministers, preachers, and religious laypersons alike, feel strong there is a conspiracy going on to do this. To repeat; they think it is either Satan himself, his demons acting on his behalf, or simply pure "evil" that is behind all these changes.

However, how could the King James Version change? After all, as Wikipedia puts it:

"…The King James Version (KJV), also known as the King James Bible (KJB) or simply the Authorized Version (AV), is an English translation of the Christian Bible for the Church of England, begun in 1604 and completed in 1611."

How could a document that was translated over 400 years ago suddenly have undergone so many changes? There are those who argue it couldn't have and that these instances of errors and alterations were always in the King James Version of the Bible for the last 400 years. Yet, other versions of the Bible, including the Roman Catholic version of the Bible, the Latin Vulgate Bible, for example, don't seem to have these same changes/alterations. Why?

Furthermore, people in their hundreds of thousands do not remember these alterations as having always been there. To add further proof to their contentions, one simply has to look up some of the countless images of biblical scenes on the Internet to see that

seemingly, changes have occurred. For example, if one searches for John the Baptist and Salome, this sort of image comes up over and over:

John The Baptist on a "platter" or "charger?"

Of course, the difficult part of all this is the same old problem that when a Mandela Effect change occurs, it behaves or acts as if it has *always been that way*. This means that when people check past editions of the KJV Bible, those changes are in those older editions, as well. Again, this is what makes the Mandela Effect so tricky, because it apparently also alters the memory of many people in accordance with those alterations.

You might get an aging minister, for example, who says, "No, it's always been written that way." Well, maybe, but maybe not, because thousands upon thousands remember it another way. Moreover, images persist that show contrary scenes to what the KJV now states.

Furthermore, some of the changes seem to make no sense, seem to serve no purpose at all, as with the "Noe" version of "Noah" being peppered into the Bible together, as well as other names being the same way. In addition, how do we account for other changes, such as God's name actually being "Jealous," instead of him just being a jealous god who wants no other gods before him?

As with everything else we've seen so often with regard to the Mandela Effect, many of the changes seem real and seem to serve no purpose. That is, unless one chooses to believe in the concept that Satan or Evil is behind it all, which I simply do not agree with because more often than not, the alterations seem so very random and pointless, and therefore, not part of some grand conspiracy, at least, not against God.

No. Whatever is going on with the Mandela Effect, whatever its cause, it seems something more compelling than just some biblical figure like Satan being the reason. Whatever is going on here, it seems to be changing reality overall, and not just the King James Bible.

Besides, it appears to be doing it in countless and unrelated ways. That is, changes are numerous, but often without any seeming overall design or pattern to them. At least, if there is such a design, we cannot yet discover what the nature of such a thing is.

There is more to the Mandela Effect. There seems to be actual physical evidence of the changes the Effect causes, as we will now see in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 8—PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

We have discussed various forms of evidence for the Mandela Effect, and by this, I mean besides the tens and hundreds of thousands of people who remember something supposedly "the wrong way" and yet all get it wrong the same way. We have discussed vanishing islands worldwide, evidence of landmasses shown on various globes and maps that no longer (if ever in this timeline) exist, as well as also speaking of evidence of countries that seem to be changing shape and location. We have touched on everything from the vanishing north polar ice cap, something so many others and I grew up with, to the recently vanished Sandy Island.

Now, we will discuss actual physical evidence of a tangible and solid nature of the Mandela Effect's existence. For example, as evidence there is:

Actual Documents. There are actual documents in existence that should just not be at all, because they directly contradict past events and sometimes even talk about alternate events that took place, instead, and as if they actually happened. This can even include two versions of the same document, one where an event took place and another where the event did not, at least, not in the same way. At this link, you can find such original documents (CIA) and check them for yourself if this seems unbelievable:

https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/document/0005517534

Nor is this the only source for such documentary evidence. **(Please check References for more such sources.)** The result is numerous separate sources all seem to show documents on file that directly contradict historical records that we know to be accurate, or at least, thought we did.

How can there be two versions of the same historical event, sometimes diametrically opposed to each other? Why would the CIA, for example, have such documents in their archives, many seemingly long forgotten by the agency, and just kept there from decades ago, as the CIA keeps everything, it seems? The answers to this question are few in number, but one of the main ones is they could be the result of the Mandela Effect.

Images. Such evidence is not limited to documents, but also images that have been "left over" after apparent Mandela Effect changes have occurred, even as some documents seem to have been. For example, the Bible does not say, "*the lion will lie down with the lamb,"* as the vast majority of people believe, at least not anymore, but

rather refers to a wolf doing so. Yet, anyone can Google Search for images of a lion lying down with a lamb and there are an endless supply of them for numerous sources. One can also find images of a wolf with the lamb, but there are far fewer of these. Furthermore, tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of people or more remember the phrase as referring to a lion and a lamb, not a wolf and a lamb.

Lion and Lamb? Or…The Wolf and Lamb?

Physical Structures/Buildings. Here is a truly strange phenomenon and it is a physical one, as well. Buildings and various structures seem to suddenly "appear overnight," or as one witness put it, *"just popped up out of nowhere."* Buildings seem to come into existence suddenly, as on streets where the locals were sure they weren't there just days before. Edifices undergo changes, sometimes they are major ones, sometimes more minor alterations occur to them, and these, too, seem to occur *"overnight."* Moreover, there seems real evidence to support some of these odd occurrences in the form of eyewitness testimony and statements, documents, and even in some rarer cases, photographs.

Neither is this structure-changing phenomenon limited to one geographical region, but seems worldwide. From Canada to Belgium, to Singapore, to China, to the United States and Europe, as well as Australia, Africa, and many other places, this phenomenon seems to be occurring on a regular basis!

How can buildings and structures do this, just suddenly seem to "be there," when the day before, or just a week or so before, they didn't exist? Additionally, how is it that the buildings can look already old if they were only just erected overnight, and instead appear as if they had been on those locations not for days or even mere hours, but years?

Example: There are documents that distinctly speak of edifices that simply don't exist, but read as if such buildings not only exist, but have been in use for some time. Other documents refer to buildings that do exist, but which are not designed as the documents state they

are, but are actually quite different. Yes, buildings seem to pop up overnight, but alternatively, sometimes disappear just as quickly, while others alter greatly. This is true of other types of changes, as well.

Example: There are documents that exist that describe different versions of the famous Tiananmen Square incident, during the student revolt in China that took place from April 15, 1989 through June 4, 1989. Now these documents are part of official reports about the disciplining of Chinese soldiers who were involved in those events at the time, and they are either full of errors as to dates of events, when they occurred, or something else is going on with them.

Again, these aren't the only sources of documents that show events occurring differently than they have been recorded historically. In addition, do remember, the entire Tiananmen event was watched on television by millions around the world. It isn't as if there weren't an incredible number of witnesses to it all and yet, these documents often differ on dates and times of such events from what we "know" as historical fact, or rather, what we think of as historical fact…

Nazi Mexico, a parallel timeline or has our timeline changed? Shades of Phillip K. Dick's alternate history novel, *Man In The High Castle* because this sounds like the real thing. A man, Diego Aviles, while working at a construction location in Mexico found something unearthed there that was astounding. He found a very weathered old coin, which in itself is not surprising, but the coin, as he soon discovered, shouldn't exist, at least, not in our universe.

Inscribed on the coin were the words *"Nueva Alemania,"* which literally means "New Germany," but in Spanish. Above the inscription was the Nazi Swastika. Even more bizarre was the apparent date, which if it is interpreted right (age and weathering have made that difficult), says "2039," well over a decade from now. Whether or not this is the correct date on the coin is somewhat open to conjecture, because again, the coin is so badly weathered.

However, the words "*Nueva Alemania"* are quite clear, as is the Swastika. Furthermore, on the back of the coin are the words, *"Alie In Einer Nation,"* which translates as "all in one nation," and is not dissimilar to our *"E Pluribus Unum,"* which translates (depending on one's source) as "all for one," or "one out of many."

Nueva Alemania Coin

Nueva Alemania Coin Reverse Side

Now, leaving the question of the date of the coin aside for the moment, which would seem to indicate that it was from the future or some parallel universe, there is no doubt about the wording on the coin. However, Nazi Germany never struck coins in Spanish, never used such phrasings and there was never any concept of a Mexican *"Nueva Alemania,"* or "New Germany," not in Mexico, Central, South, or the rest of North America.

In short, this coin shouldn't exist at all, because it refers to something that never existed. As we know, Germany did not win the war and so become a world empire, but instead was utterly defeated and Nazi Germany died. Yet, the coin does exist and considering the age and weathering of it, appears to be real and not a hoax.

This defies all rational explanations. This means one is forced to resort to postulating the coin either came from the future, which

has raised the idea there must be another world war coming. This would be one in which, somehow, a resurgent Nazi Germany comes to exist first and then wins such a war. Another possibility is the coin somehow crossed over from a parallel timeline that had a slightly different dating system. The third possibility is that our timeline has shifted, undergone a profound change, as in having undergone a major alteration as the result of the Mandela Effect.

Ford Logo and Mandela Effect. Yet another physical manifestation and one that is occurring in a number of ways, concerns the Ford logo. As most of us know, the Ford logo is simply the word "Ford" done in a script style…now. Ford also claims that their logo has not changed since the early 1900s, 1912, to be exact, when first introduced and incidentally (and not related) the same year the Titanic sank. Furthermore, Ford insists its logo has not changed in any way since then, except perhaps to become a shape that is a little more oval and a little less round as a result.

This is where the Ford logo and the Mandela Effect collide. Again, Ford insists that it has not changed its logo in any way, yet numerous examples appear of a particular alteration. That is the little curlicue on the crosshatch of the letter "F." (Please see image below.) Many people, in their thousands, claim this curlicue never used to be there. Yet, the Ford Company is adamant the "F" with the curlicue has always been that way.

There does seem to be real evidence to support those who say the "F" has appeared differently, without the curlicue on it, as seen in the image below.

Not only has the above image of the Ford logo been found as

real, metallic additions to cars and trucks (mostly to be found in junkyards these days), but there was even a special medallion struck for a fair, one which has the above image of the Ford logo without the curlicue on the crosshatch of the "F." This is a bizarre example, because Ford insists it only struck the one medallion/medal for the fair and it was the one with the curlicue on it. Yet, there seem to be two different versions in real life, solid, physical medals and one has the curlicue as the Ford Company says, but there is another that does not have it!

If only one medal was struck (and it is hard to believe the Ford Company could be wrong about this), because (1) they have no reason to lie about something so trivial and (2) why go through the cost of producing two different versions of the same medallion that are absolutely alike in every other respect?

Again, neither is the weirdness regarding the Ford logo limited just to a medallion. The different logo, the one without the curlicue on the "F" can be, and has been found quite a number of times. There is even one vehicle with this logo on the rear of it, but also has the Ford logo with the curlicue on the front of it, as well. The car has both! This car was found in a junkyard.

Now, as trivial as this slight difference is, it is also one of the reasons so many think it is a Mandela Effect. That is precisely because it is so inconsequential and Ford Motor Company is adamant that they never had that logo minus the curlicue after 1912.

Again, the company has no reason to lie over such an insignificant matter, such a minor difference, so they are quite probably telling the truth…as they know it…now. Yet these other versions of the logo also exist in our reality and nobody understands how this can be, except of course, as being yet another manifestation of the Mandela Effect.

Finally, with regard to this chapter, please understand there are many more such physical manifestations of the Mandela Effect, but these were just some of the more notable ones. Therefore, one has to understand that whatever the Mandela Effect is, it is most definitely not just a matter of false memories, tricks the mind plays on itself, but consists of strange alternate images of things, again, such as globes, maps, pictures and more that flies in the face of our reality. No, whatever the Mandela Effect is, it also seems to have touched real, physical objects in our everyday life.

PART 3—MANDELA WEIRDNESS

CHAPTER 9—DÉJÀ VU OR ALTERNATE VU?

As we have seen in the prior chapters, the Mandela Effect isn't just about memories, false or otherwise. It also is about much more, those images on globes from movies and TV shows over decades, islands that have vanished, maps of countries and landmasses that have altered, strange coins and medals, logos—well, you name the category, it is affected by the Mandela Effect. Moreover, the Mandela Effect also seems to be altering our physical reality, as well.

Therefore, let me state this one more time: the Mandela Effect goes far beyond just being about alternate memories, as some psychologists/psychiatrists would have us believe. It is also about all of the above, about actual physical things changing and so much more. I think by now, this book has adequately demonstrated this point.

However, there is something besides the idea of wrong or false memories that should be considered, as well. This is the idea of déjà vu, or as some are now referring to it, alternate vu.

First, let's define déjà vu. According to Wikipedia, Déjà vu is:

"Déjà vu...is the feeling that the situation currently being experienced has already been experienced in the past.[3][4][5][6] Déjà vu is a feeling of familiarity, and déjà vécu (the feeling of having "already lived through" something) is a feeling of recollection.[7][8] [9] Scientific approaches reject the explanation of déjà vu as "precognition" or "prophecy", but rather explain it as an anomaly of memory, which creates a distinct impression that an experience is "being recalled".[10][11] This explanation is supported by the fact that the sense of "recollection" at the time is strong in most cases, but the circumstances of the "previous" experience (when, where, and how the earlier experience occurred) are uncertain or believed to be impossible…." ***Wikipedia.***

Scientists have attempted to explain the phenomenon using "normal" methods, but there is a problem…none of their explanations have been in any way confirmed, not at all. This means they are far less theories or even hypotheses and simply are more just mere suppositions, possible ideas as to what causes déjà vu, déjà vécu, or any of the other forms of the phenomenon, and there are a lot of them, just might be! Therefore, what do "those in the know" say to try (and the catchword here is "try") to explain déjà vu? Well, there seem to be two theories that are mainstream at the moment, although, this can and has changed in the past.

The first theory is by researcher, Anne Cleary, who sees déjà vu as sort of a subtle connection of a current situation triggering a bit of memory that although different, might have some things in common with what the person is experiencing at the moment. This would thus create a sort of overlay, give one the impression that they had seen "this" before, when that is not the case.

Apparently, MS Cleary thinks there is something in the fragment of memory that the current situation causes to arise, that again, although not precisely the same as what the person is currently viewing, still has something similar in its setting, arrangement, style, or perhaps context. In other words, although the two experiences, the current one the person is undergoing, and the memory fragment are different in almost every other respect, there is something similar, perhaps something analogous to what the person is seeing now that they have seen before. It might even be quite an elusive similarity.

For instance, you might enter a house and see a staircase in the foyer leading up, and a hallway to the left, passing on by it. You might then experience déjà vu, somehow knowing that there is a bathroom farther down that hallway on the left, yet you clearly have never been in that house before and so couldn't know this. The reason you might get such a feeling of déjà vu is that the floorplan of the home you are now in, was similar in general design, at least, to some other home you were in, in your past. This could cause the feeling of déjà vu, in her estimation.

The other popular theory right now, one promulgated by Akira O'Connor and Chris Moulin simply says that one can undergo a feeling of "familiarity" with something new, a new situation or setting, perhaps, but without ever having experienced anything like it before. In short, one just has a sensation of familiarity with something new, some new situation, without any prior memories of a similar nature to generate such a feeling of familiarity.

Therefore, déjà vu as we experience it now, so this really isn't an explanation at all. There is no doubt that we do have a feeling of familiarity but "they" say there is simply no real cause or reason why we do. We just do. Admittedly, this is not a very satisfying theory because it explains very little, if anything at all.

Now, although these two theories are defined as being the mainstream ones, it is clear the second theory, if such it even can be called, really doesn't explain anything. It merely says you can experience déjà vu without any reason or real explanation for doing so. Perhaps…perhaps not. We have no evidence to support this idea at all, absolutely none.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, theories, or rather hypotheses as they really are, since they have no empirical data at all to support

them, and I mean none, therefore do change and change often. Until recently, one MIT neurologist, Professor Susumu Tonegawa, attempted to explain the phenomenon by saying there was a sort of feedback loop, a delay in the brain's response to what it was experiencing, as it were.

Although only of a fraction of a second, he felt this delay or sort of neurological glitch was what we refer to as the feeling of déjà vu. Our eyes see a scene and there is that negative feedback loop, which makes the brain think it has seen the scene an instant before it realizes it is seeing it, when it actually hasn't. This theory now seems to have lost most of its adherents, because studies of brainwave patterns and other research studies can find no physical evidence to support the idea. At least, none has been found so far.

Consequently, is seems apparent that we still do not know what déjà vu really is, in the sense of what might be causing it. Many people have felt déjà vu. Between (as Wikipedia puts it) 31% and 96% of the population has felt the phenomenon. Always, there is a strong feeling associated with déjà vu. People who undergo the experience are usually disturbed by that experience, or feel it is more than just something easily dismissed or passed off. They usually find it vaguely unsettling. Moreover, people around the world experience déjà vu. Even the name for it was coined in French! So this is a real phenomenon.

So what is the explanation for déjà vu? Well, there is another one and as extraordinary as it seems, it has some backing by mainstream scientists, including one of particular renown and fame.

This explanation is referred to as "alternate vu" by some. There are those that conjecture when one is having déjà vu, they are remembering something, or at least, experiencing something simultaneously with what they are seeing. It is as if they are in one location viewing one thing, but also might be partly somewhere else viewing something very similar at the same moment. On the other hand, they have an alternate memory of having been in that situation before, but perhaps it was not in our reality, our timeline, if you will, but a parallel one they might have crossed over from, or in which they might also exist and somehow be connected with that other "self" in some mental fashion.

As bizarre as this sounds, real discussions have taken place on this very topic and by some very notable scientists, including one truly famous one, Theoretical Physicist Michio Kaku. He actually thinks the idea of alternate timelines might actually carry some weight and, at least, should not be ruled out without further study.

His feeling is that in some cases of déjà vu, we may be sort of phasing in and out of parallel timelines, crossing over back and forth

because after all, the brain does show some indications it may function on the quantum level, or at least the human consciousness might. If so, then this means our brains may be capable of accessing other probability timelines, other versions of our reality that coexist closely with ours, but as different realities. It just might be that so close to our own are some of the universes that we might actually be crossing back and forth all the time and not even be aware we are doing so, but more on this subject later.

In any case, if this idea turns out to be valid, and Michio Kaku states that it could be possible, as in saying:

"Think of radio. If you're inside your living room listening to BBC radio, that radio is tuned to one frequency. But in your living room there are all frequencies—radio Cuba, radio Moscow, the Top 40 rock stations. All these radio frequencies are vibrating inside your living room, but your radio is only tuned to one frequency."

Again, since all things in the universe are made up of vibrating strings, as the String Theory of Everything likes to state, then as Kaku also put it, we are all just *"vibrating waves."* And what are frequencies but waves? So again, the idea could conceivably have merit that we are tuning in and out, or resonating at times with other parallel realities, or alternate timelines.

How does this affect the Mandela Effect? Well, this single explanation might well explain the Mandela Effect or at least, the cause for it. Of course, whether or not this idea turns out to be true is still a ways off.

Even so, it might just explain déjà vu, which the majority of us seem to have at some point in our lives and many repeatedly. Moreover, it might also be that déjà vu is a real symptom or side effect of the Mandela Effect, as well. If so, then it also acts as evidence for the Mandela Effect. After all, one can't have a side effect of something that doesn't exist…

CHAPTER 10 –THE CHANGING FACE OF REALITY

Up until now, we have discussed the idea of the Mandela Effect; whether or not it even exists. This book has also shown some evidence for its actual existence. Remember, even psychologists and psychiatrists who claim it is just strictly "false memories" can't account for why so many of us have them worldwide, regardless of country, race, language, or culture and why when we do have such false memories, so many of us get it "wrong" in the exact same way.

We have seen thousands upon thousands of people remembering things differently from the reality we now inhabit. We have seen physical evidence of images, such as the lion and the lamb, when the Bible refers only to the wolf and the lamb. We have seen evidence from images on globes from various TV shows and movies that sometimes were decades apart in the making. We have seen different versions of landmasses depicted on these globes, with no two globes matching in this respect, but always seeming to have some sort of landmass off the west coast of Australia, for instance—a consistently strange anomaly.

Moreover, we have seen maps that existed for centuries that shows landmasses that no longer exist. There is even evidence that one island, Sandy Island, just disappeared in the last couple of years! Also listed in this book were quite a number of other islands that seem to have done a vanishing act.

Nor did the evidence stop there. Manuals, such as the Boy Scout Manual and even a martial arts manual have referred to factors about the human body that are no longer valid. There has been photographic evidence of changes in the human body to be found from all sorts of sources (**see, References**). There have been apparent changes in our history, some with even documents to prove that something happened otherwise, as with the events of Tiananmen Square in China in the form of disciplinary reports in the Chinese Army.

Furthermore, there are other documents, sometimes directly opposing ones, in the CIA archives that give two complete versions of events. Some of these documents refer to events the way some of us remember, while their counterparts give the "other version" that is now accepted as reality today.

There have also been examples of evidence provided of "alternate" versions of events or history in the form of a Mexican Nazi coin, a Ford medallion, and other physical items, as well. With all of this, can we reasonably reach any conclusions as to the validity, the

actual existence of the Mandela Effect or not? Well, for my part, I think the evidence is there, from a variety of different sources, and certainly, in an amount great enough to prove the existence of the Mandela Effect or that at least something very strange is going on. In addition, I think it is an ongoing process.

Now, each of us must look at the provided evidence and decide if the Effect is real or not. Again, for me, my conclusion based on all the available data I have seen is that the Mandela Effect is real, and it is altering our reality. As incredible as this idea might seem, it does seem to be so.

Reality seems to be changing or altering and this for me is a frightening concept. The idea that islands full of people might have just vanished from our history, our timeline, terrifies me. I keep wondering about all those people who might have once existed, might have once been related to us as friends, cousins, siblings, parents, or children who now are no more. Worse, it is as if they NEVER WERE, because we have no memory of them whatsoever, or only vague, tenuous memories that something was once there, but of which we can remember no details.

When someone dies, at least we have the memories of having known our loved ones. With the Mandela Effect, it literally and figuratively is as if they never were at all, and might well not have been! Is our past being altered to wipe out the very fact of the existence of thousands or perhaps even millions of people? Can we not trust our memories any longer in this regard, or in any other way for that matter?

This might well be so. It just might be our reality is like dunes of sand shifting beneath our feet. We see an image of them, solid, real looking, and are able to walk over them, but all the time, reality, like that sand, might just be shifting, changing, altering all around us. The worst part is that once a past change occurs, memories are altered from that point forward, so we don't even (most of the time) remember a change has occurred at all.

History alters. A brother you once knew, grew up with, loved, might then have never been born, and you no longer recollect ever having had a brother and worse, think that's the way it has always been. For me, it is infinitely worse that this should happen, that we could have loved ones stolen from our lives and then even our memories of them are erased so that we don't think they ever existed at all.

Are there glitches in reality? Is the phenomenon of déjà vu one such type of glitch? Do we live in a simulation? Are timelines mixing, merging, or changing? Is that why some of us in our thousands remember something one way, while others in their thousands,

perhaps having merged from different timelines, remember it another way? Is someone time traveling and altering our past, and thus altering our present and future? Is this happening often and on purpose or are these Mandela Effects glitches, changes made with unintended consequences and side effects in our timeline?

Yes, if the Mandela Effect is real, there are many questions about what it is, how it's affecting us, and if there is even a remote possibility of us doing anything about it. In the next section of this book, we will discuss the possible causes of the Mandela Effect and the repercussions of it all. Beware; some of these causes are in a way even more frightening than the Mandela Effect itself.

PART 4—WHAT CAUSES THE MANDELA EFFECT?

CHAPTER 11—CAUSE 1 OF MANDELA EFFECT, CERN

Now we come to the idea that if the Mandela Effect is real, does exist (and I think there is enough evidence in this book for some to think (as I do) that this strange phenomenon does indeed happen), and is real, then just what is causing such a weird and terrifying phenomenon? This is not an easy question to answer. Why?

Well first, there are multiple theories as to the cause of the Mandela Effect with some of those explanations being quite "out there," and with little evidence to support them. However, others have some evidence to back them up, or at least, they seem to have some degree of merit, and therefore, credibility to them.

Secondly, if one of the causes stated is the right one, how do we know for certain that it is the correct one? As you've probably guessed, that's even harder to determine but we can make a good effort at trying to find the real answer to the Mandela Effect, its cause or probable cause.

Let's start by listing the most likely causes of the Mandela Effect. These are not in any particular order of importance.

CAUSE 1—CERN, THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER. Many people consider the Large Hadron Collider at the CERN facilities, which straddles the borders of France and Switzerland, as a probable cause of the Mandela Effect. The Large Hadron Collider ("LHC") is by far and away the biggest such collider on the planet and is often referred to, therefore, as a super collider. Again, a particle accelerator of super proportions, some 27 kilometers in circumference, it has also been referred to by the out-of-date term as an "atom smasher."

Although out of date, that's an apt description, for the LHC accelerates particles via using superconductor magnets to close to the speed of light. It then has these speeding particles collide. This produces a "shower" of sub particles, and by examining these, scientists at CERN learn more about the nature of matter, the structure of the universe, and even how it possibly formed.

So why would anyone suspect the LHC of causing the Mandela Effect? Well, there are a number of reasons, which some believe explain why:

1. As stated above, the LHC is huge compared to any other accelerator ever built before. Consequently, it allows us to recreate conditions that might have occurred an instant after the so-called Big Bang happened and that is the initial explosion that created our universe seemingly out of nothing.

Some theorize that we've gone too far with this and that an

unexpected consequence is that we have jumped timelines, or perhaps another timeline jumped into ours. Some think our timeline ended and us with it when the Earth was swallowed by a black hole created by the LHC. We then jumped tracks, so to speak and our now continuing in a parallel timeline where that didn't happen, but we have no memory of the other reality, as a result.

This timeline would be very close to our own, but just different enough in some ways to account for all the strange Mandela Effects people have discovered. This would also account for some of us having different memories of events, as well. They would not be false memories in this case, but rather alternate memories because some of us would be from the other timeline.

As to which is the original timeline, nobody now is certain, but some claim that the one that has President Trump in it was not our original timeline. In other words, these proponents of the LHC as the cause of the Mandela Effect say that either we have (a) jumped tracks to a parallel line or timeline in this case, or (b) we have created a new one, one branching off from the original. Again, some go so far as to say our entire universe ended when the LHC conducted its first experiment and this is the alternate timeline we now are all living in.

2. Proponents of the LHC as a cause of the Mandela Effect also point to when the accelerator was first powered up. They point to the fact it was first turned on September 10, 2008, and it was only shortly after this, 2013, that people began noticing the Mandela Effect. They also wonder if the idea of quantum erasure might be involved. We will discuss that subject in more depth shortly. In any case, they feel that events that changed prior to the switching on of the LHC happened because of something like quantum erasure.

3. Many conspiracy theorists take the idea of CERN and the LHC even further. They feel/think that there is an active and ongoing conspiracy by scientists and those in control of the facility and/or the world. They further state this conspiracy is to cause certain events to occur, to have certain changes made in our reality. Others go even beyond this theory. These ultra-conspiracy theorists claim that "they" purposely ended our world on the day they switched on the LHC and this is a parallel time continuum with certain events having been purposely altered more to "their" liking, or they are side effects of our original timeline ending in that they are part of the one we've "crossed over" to. In other words, the ending of our timeline/universe was no accident.

Now, can we find evidence that CERN and their LHC might be behind all this and actually be the cause of the Mandela Effect? Well again, people are of two minds about that. In favor of those who think the Large Hadron Collider is the cause, we do know that:

A. The Large Hadron Collider, especially after its recent retrofit, can use higher energies for particle collisions than has ever been available to scientists before. Never before have researchers ever had such a powerful means of accelerating particles to near light speed. The result is that collisions are much higher in energy and so produce more and better results, and hopefully (and this has already been proven to be true with the discovery of the Higgs Boson, or "God Particle") can produce new subatomic particles.

Exactly what all the consequences of producing some of the possible particles they are trying to create is unknown. Scientists think it is safe enough, but since it has never been done before, they cannot be 100 percent positive of exactly what new particles they will be able to create, or what the repercussions of creating such particles might be. In other words, there could be unintended side effects, at least, according to the proponents of the LHC being a probable cause of the Mandela Effect.

B. The Large Hadron Collider might make mini black holes and these could have an effect on us all. This is theoretically possible according to some researchers, but these black holes would or should only exist for an instant before evaporating due to Hawking Radiation, and they would be microscopically small. Maybe…

Proponents of the LHC causing the Mandela Effect say scientists are wrong about this, and the black holes will persist and grow, or already have. Furthermore, they point out that it is a known fact that the LHC can create antimatter in tiny amounts, which is the opposite of regular matter. This antimatter will totally annihilate the same amount of "normal" matter that it comes into contact with, and itself into the bargain. Some LHC proponents of the Mandela Effect think that something may have happened on a much grander scale and so ended our universe. As a result, we are a parallel timeline that branched off at that point, one where that didn't happen.

C. The Large Hadron Collider could create gravitons, tiny particles that are associated with gravity. If the LHC does produce them, however, such particles should theoretically disappear very quickly by entering other dimensions, and so cause no problems, whatever those might conceivably be for us in this universe. Again, scientists believe this would cause no dangers to us in our universe, or any other for that matter, but again, we just can't know for sure. With anything so very new, there are sometimes unintended repercussions.

D. One thing to consider, as well, with all this, is the factor of time where the Large Hadron Collider is concerned. Creating antimatter particles, for instance is playing, in a sense, with time, since antimatter has a negative time factor by our "normal" positive particles' standards. That is not to say they are moving back in time in

our universe, but rather refers to a process involved with time in relation to them.

It is a matter of time symmetry being taken into account, rather than something actually traveling into the past. But as Mike Schneids, at the Rochester Institute of Technology put it recently when referring to CPT Symmetry being maintained with regard to antimatter,

"…which can then be translated to "an antiparticle is like its regular particle traveling backwards in time."

This means that yes, what is going on with the LHC does have, in a way, certain effects on time and the direction of flow of it for some particles, specifically, antimatter ones. What are the ramifications of this? Well, none, as far as most researchers are concerned, unless of course there is an unintended side effect, such as the Mandela Effect, as many conspiracy theorists think.

E. Other conspiracy theorists point out that the ultimate purpose of the LHC is to recreate exactly the conditions of the Big Bang (from their point of view of the matter). They say this might have already happened. When the LHC was switched on, they argue it could have done just that, created the conditions of another Big Bang and that is the universe we are now trapped in, and not our original one. An interesting conspiracy theory, because the LHC is designed to recreate events at the moment, or as close to the moment as possible, of the Big Bang.

Is the LHC the cause of the Mandela Effect? Nobody really knows, but it is most definitely one of the leading candidates, a real contender for that dubious honor according to many conspiracy theorists. There is no doubt we are "playing" with creation itself in some respects with what we are trying to achieve at CERN's LHC. Have we gone too far and just not realized it yet?

Alternatively, are there "those who are in the know" who realize this has already happened? Worse, are there those that wanted and plotted to have this happen? Yes, all these are conspiracy theory ideas, but I don't think they should be dismissed out of hand. After all, we don't know (or at least most of us don't know) what causes the Mandela Effect. Hence, we should rule nothing out with regard to that weird phenomenon until we are quite certain it is safe to do so.

CHAPTER 12—CAUSE 2—QUANTUM COMPUTERS.

The next possible cause of the Mandela Effect might just be quantum computers. Why is this a possibility? Well, it seems quantum computers although still very basic in nature and capability, have finally started coming online for real and actually have started to function as expected. However, it is not the fact of the quantum computers themselves, there simple existence that might cause or create the Mandela Effect, but rather the odd way in which scientists believe they might just operate.

Not to go too in-depth into quantum computers, how they differ from regular computers, but there is one essential difference. Whereas regular computer processors use binary code, that is "ones and zeros" to signify "on and off" to store and process data, a quantum computer uses a quantum (submicroscopic) level of computing where a phenomenon known as superposition works. This is where a particle can be in two separate states simultaneously, thus being both "on and off" at the same time.

Quantum computers, although possible, are extremely difficult to make, because they require many things that standard computers do not, including extremely low temperatures to operate, cryogenic temperatures (super cold) in which superconductors can work well. Thus, quantum computers for this and other reasons are expensive and tedious to construct. Moreover, they tend to be big! In many cases, they more resemble the early 20th Century computers in size in this regard, rather than the sleek and much smaller standard computers of today. However, again, we have constructed some and they do seem to work.

There is one more thing about quantum computers and this is the most mindboggling thing of all; they may well work in multiple timelines, parallel universes simultaneously. As hard as this may be to believe, it does seem to work just that way.

Geordie Rose, a founder and former officer of D-Wave Systems, Inc. of Canada, whose company is making and has sold several quantum computers to big-name customers, speaks about quantum computers. In a seminar by him, on stage and later posted on YouTube, he talks about the fact there are an almost infinite number of parallel universes much like ours where quantum computers also exist.

He and many quantum physicists believe that quantum computers access these "parallel" quantum computers in other timeline/alternate realities to process data at an incredible speed. The more "quantum bits" ("qubits") a quantum computer has, the more parallel timelines it can connect with, and this number grows swiftly and dramatically as more quantum bits are added to the computing power. Or so he says.

The average quantum computer from D-Wave costs about 20 million dollars. Both Google and NASA have or currently are purchasing them. In any case, Geordie Rose has openly declared that quantum computers can "exploit parallel universes." Again, he is talking about quantum computers in general, but his company's quantum computers in particular, as well. For a complete review of this subject, do watch the seminar posted on Youtube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqN_2jDVbOU. This is a clear, concise, and simple explanation of how quantum computers can and do work. Furthermore, the explanation is amazing and yes, even a (quantum?) bit scary.

The advantage of quantum computers is they can process far more data, and find solutions much more quickly than any standard supercomputer could even begin to approach. In fact, some calculations that would take a trillion years on a standard-style of computer supposedly could be done in just days or less on a quantum supercomputer.

What are the drawbacks? Well, it is an entirely new technology. In addition, this one self-proclaims it is accessing different timelines (universes) or parallel realities that are enough like our own to have quantum computers in them, as well. This means, in a way, we are communicating with other universes, other alternate realities through accessing parallel computers "not of this world" and put them to work for ourselves.

So what are the possible side effects of such a thing? Are there any side effects at all? Therein lies the problem. We just don't know yet. Even so, as Geordie Rose says, and I quote:

"…the shadows of these parallel worlds overlap with ours. We can dive into them and grab their resources and pull them back into our world."

If we are "diving into them" and grabbing "their resources," what else might we be inadvertently "grabbing," or doing, as well? Again, the truth is we have no idea. The technology is so new that we have no real idea at all of what the short-term or long-term side effects of such a new technology might be. We don't even know how such a side effect might even manifest itself.

However, as Robert Heinlein, the author put it, “there ain’t no such thing as a free lunch (“TANSTAAFL”). In other words, there is a price to be paid for anything and everything, and to think we can tap into multiple parallel timelines to achieve our goals and without any repercussions may be naiveté in the extreme. Some would say it is more than just that, that trying to think this way is pure folly and a dangerous folly at that!

Some say the side effect of using these new quantum computers is the Mandela Effect. They say that crossing timelines with quantum computers is causing the barriers between alternate realities to break down. It may not just be processing power we are taking from those alternate realities, but maybe even bits of those realities, as well. In short, we are “grabbing resources” we don’t even realize we’re grabbing along with the ones we want.

This results in either:

1. The timelines involved then mix their histories, thus causing the Mandela Effect, or

2. This is somehow causing different bits of timelines to merge as one, and thus creating a new timeline, or reality, which also results in the Mandela Effect.

The same advocates of this theory do point to the highly coincidental fact that the first prototypes of quantum computers came online in the early 2000’s and the Mandela Effect was first noticed and the term coined for the phenomenon in 2013. They say this is no mere coincidence. The quantum computer theorists say the Mandela Effect was noticed shortly after we started experimenting with such computers because it is a side effect of operating them.

Again, quantum erasure or retrocausality might just be a part of all this, as well. This is not just because the first Mandela Effects were noticed shortly after quantum computers were tested in the 2000’s. Some people noticed some Mandela Effects predated this “switched-on” period, meaning perhaps changes emanating from using the computers were traveling in both directions, backward in time as well as forward.

Since the Mandela Effect is all about people believing the past is being altered, this is a logical conclusion based on such an initial supposition of quantum computers causing the problem. Who says the effects of mixing and merging timelines, or grabbing bits of them can’t travel like waves through time? The truth is we simply don’t know yet.

Think of a pebble tossed into a pond. The waves generated spread out in all directions. Perhaps when doing this with different timelines, the same thing happens, although in this case, the effects are ripples spreading forward and backward in time.

Are quantum computers responsible for the Mandela Effect? Well, it is just possible they might be. After all, even the founders of companies making quantum computers say that their devices access huge numbers of parallel universes in order to operate so swiftly. Moreover, they plan to make more powerful quantum computers that would then access far more such timelines.

There is another point to consider. These are all commercial public enterprises. It would be rather naïve to assume that governments' "black budget" resources and research aren't further along in this matter. Perhaps they have already created powerful quantum computers. We simply don't know, but many conspiracy theorists think this might be possible.

Therefore, being even more powerful than commercial ones, they would be interconnecting in some fashion with those universes or alternate realities/timelines in far greater numbers. If this is so, it isn't a great stretch to conclude that quantum computers then might be causing the Mandela Effect, at least as an unintended side effect, perhaps.

So are such computers causing us to jump timelines or have people from different timelines merging into one new timeline? At this point, no real conclusion can be reached on the matter. Yet more information is needed.

Nevertheless, I will say this; I would guess that quantum computers causing the Mandela Effect is in the realm of "probability" rather than just "possibility." Personally, based on the available evidence, I think they are currently a leading candidate as the culprits behind the Mandela Effect.

CHAPTER 13—CAUSE 3—PARALLEL UNIVERSES

In the last chapter, we discussed the idea that quantum computers access parallel timelines and if not all, then at least some of an almost infinite (or perhaps truly infinite) number of such realities. If multiple parallel universes/timelines/alternate realities—whatever one wants to call them do exist, then this lends real credence to the idea that either CERN through the auspices of the Large Hadron Collider or quantum computers (or both?) could be responsible for the Mandela Effect via somehow accidentally or on purpose accessing these alternate timelines.

Do parallel universes really exist? Well, most physicists, quantum physicists, and even cosmologists either are convinced, or at least are strongly inclined to believe that parallel realities do, indeed, really exist. They only differ as to whether or not we (or those in other universes) can access each other, and thus impact each other's realities in any meaningful way. They base their belief of other universes existing for several different reasons.

First Reason, the Inflation Theory of Cosmology. This is a theory, the most popular one currently, of how the universe came into being. Also known as the Big Bang Theory, it proposes that the universe exploded, or inflated from a singularity, a mere point, anomaly, or aberration that spontaneously occurred (as some think, but others think there was a mechanism that caused the sudden inflation of our universe). The important thing here is the inflation theory actually requires a multiverse for it to work.

That is, there had to have been quite a number of universes all coming into being at once, so the inflation wasn't in just our spacetime direction, just our particular universe, but was an inflation of multiple universes with different bubbles of spacetime created in every "direction" and all at once.

Hence, based on this theory of the creation of "everything," there has to be other universes, as well, in order for the Big Bang/Inflation Theory to work well. Scientists only differ on how many such universes there might be, but all think the number is either extremely high for such created universes, or even infinite. In any case, Inflation Theory does demand there be other universes in order to work. So far, this theory seems to hold up better than most despite some problems, so many physicists and cosmologists alike believe this is the correct version, or at least close to the correct version of the creation of our universe, or rather the "multiverse" as it would better be called.

Second Reason, the Infinite Universe Theory. This is yet

another theory about the universe and does not necessarily conflict at all with the Inflation Theory. The Infinite Universe Theory merely says our universe is infinite, that it extends outwards forever. If this is so, and many physicists think it is, then eventually something simply has to happen under such conditions. Although the universe would be infinite, the number of different ways one can put a finite number of types of particles together to form things is not infinite.

It is rather like a collection of building blocks. You can put them together in many different ways, but not a countless number of ways. There is a limit on just how many variations you can create using those same building blocks. This holds true for our universe, as well, with regard to all the particles in it. There are only so many ways they can come together. That is a huge number, but it is not infinite.

What does this mean? Well, for our purposes, this means that given an infinite universe, eventually some sections of the universe are created that are identical to ours. Repetition must happen by sheer chance sooner or later. That is, another Earth would form with us same people on it. Mathematically that has to occur eventually and perhaps repeatedly, even perhaps infinitely in an infinite universe. There would be other types of semi-universes formed in this model, as well, as the particles that form matter also repeat other types of patterns.

Again, there would be an upper limit on them, as well, before they, too, repeat. There would also be variations on a theme, where Earths formed that had some islands just like ours, but other Earths with different landmasses and some or all of the people there being different from us, as well. All possibilities in an infinite universe would have to play out.

However, if one could travel far enough in our universe, one would again run into an "area" or region of spacetime that was identical to ours in every way, right down to our Earth with every blade of grass, animal, and person that exists here, existing there, as well. This could be identical, but there would be an infinite number of slight variations, where somewhat different versions of us would exist, too. This is, for all practical purposes, the creation of alternate universes or realities. It is just that they are within the confines of our infinite universe, although each region being incredibly distant from the others. In other words, there would be a sort of multiverse with parallel realities all existing at once in one infinite universe.

The Third Reason parallel universes might exist is String Theory. String theory, or variations of it, seems to be the one "theory of everything" that physicists most favor…at the moment. This theory states everything is ultimately made up of tiny strings of energy which

when vibrating certain ways manifest certain types of particles. String Theory says that all subatomic particles are just various manifestations of these looped bits of energy vibrating in different ways.

String Theory also requires the concept of a "multiverse" in order to work. Either this multiverse would be composed of a huge number of parallel universes, or more likely, even an infinite number of them. This means String Theory, as well as other theories, all demand there be parallel realities to ours, other "universes."

The Fourth Reason, Quantum Theory, parallel universes might exist. There is yet another way parallel universes could conceivably be, and many quantum physicists think this is probably so. Because of the strange nature of the quantum world, where observation can determine the state of a particle (whether wave or particle) merely by measuring it, and the fact subatomic particles demonstrate superposition (being in two separate states at once), many quantum physicists think this means there has to be parallel universes.

Why? Well, they think both possible states for a given particle have to be realized. When we choose to observe a particle, it apparently (from our observing perspective) collapses from a wave into a particle. However, a number of quantum theorists think the other must happen as well, where we did not look at the particle, so it didn't collapse.

Thus, every time a particle changes states due to observation, a new parallel universe is created where this did not occur, a branch in our timeline, as it were. Some scientists go even further. They think every time we make a conscious decision to do or not do something, that there is a parallel universe that branches off where we did just the opposite. According to these academics, in the quantum reality, all probabilities must be played out. Therefore, there are probably an infinite number of parallel universes, timelines, or alternate realities where this happens. Our universe is just one of these.

This has even given rise to the idea of quantum immortality, or sometimes referred to as quantum suicide. It is the idea that every time someone chooses to end their life or just dies, an alternate reality branches where they did not. Since their life ended in this timeline, it still exists, identical, in that new parallel timeline and goes on. For the person involved, it would seem as if they just didn't die, because they would have no knowledge of having died in the original reality. There would be for them a continuity of events that did not include them dying (either intentionally or otherwise).

This idea is a direct result of the quantum theory of parallel universes, how they would work and operate. The logic is rather impeccable with this one, given the premise of the theory. Hence,

either quantum immortality or something very like it might just be the case for us "conscious" beings. An interesting movie that deals with this topic is *The Discovery* (2017).

Now, how do these other realities or parallel universes affect us? Can they affect us? Are they somehow the cause of the Mandela Effect? Well, as previously mentioned, many physicists question if we can in any way ever contact or influence other realities, or they us, for that matter.

Yet, many quantum physicists say that it could well be happening all the time on the quantum level, at least. Therefore, the Mandela Effect could be a side effect of this interaction, or even could be a sign that these parallel timelines or universes interact with each other in a natural way and perhaps all the time and we just haven't noticed it up until now. If so, that would be a startling discovery, but would explain the Mandela Effect if parallel timelines are merging, forming, separating, etc.

Moreover, if the idea that quantum computers can access the processing power of other quantum computers in parallel universes is true, than that makes a good case for our ability (and "their" ability?) to interact between universes. Again, what might the unintended consequences of such a process be—the Mandela Effect, for instance?

Whatever is going on with the Mandela Effect, alternate memories, opposing documents of the same events, and even images and objects of different versions of the past and our world seem to be a hallmark of it. Since this seems to be the case, one has to conclude that somehow, someway, other realities are involved, at least, to some degree.

These other timelines, universes, realities, or whatever one chooses to call them, seem to be either interacting with the Mandela Effect and thus ours is a side effect of them, or the Mandela Effect itself is the process by which all these parallel realities interact, the actual process itself.

In this instance, the Mandela Effect would not just be a consequence, or symptom, but perhaps the cause. This would mean the Effect could be rather like a fault line between multiple universes, as the San Andreas fault line is geologically for a large region of the State of California. Who knows, for example, when that fault line might slip, to what degree, and with what power, or even what the consequences might be (usually devastating…)?

The Mandela Effect could be the same sort of thing, a sort of fault line between realities and every now and then it shifts and often with devastating results, such as disappearing landmasses and people who then are not even remembered as ever having existed. This is a frightening concept, of course, but one that should be considered.

After all, who says that adjacent universes might not have such stress points as the Mandela Effect between them?

CHAPTER 14—CAUSE 4—TIME TRAVEL

Our next possible cause of the Mandela Effect and it is one that many people think might be "*the cause*," is time travel. Now, I do go into more detail on this topic in my book, *Time Travel Invasion,* than I will here, but let's consider the basics about time travel, how such a thing might relate to the Mandela Effect.

1. Time travel is mathematically possible. Even Albert Einstein said time travel is possible, although he did say it might be very hard or almost impossible to accomplish. Even so, his Theory of General Relativity does account for it. That is, the theory does allow for the possibility of time travel. Consequently, time travel is mathematically possible.

2. Many researchers say that if something is mathematically possible, then somewhere, or in this case, also "some when," it almost certainly has occurred or will occur. They argue that given enough time and the right conditions, all possibilities have to happen. This would include time travel if it were at all possible at any point throughout all of time.

3. Other champions of time travel say that if time travel has ever occurred, been done by any civilization anywhere in the universe at any time, even a trillion years from now, then time travelers could easily have visited their past, as well as our past. In other words, it is rather like that old joke where someone holds up a placard that reads:

"We want time travel. When do we want it? That's irrelevant."

The reason it would be irrelevant, of course, is that no matter when a time device might have been, or will be invented, if it could travel throughout time, then "now" or even "then," means nothing to such time travelers, since all of time is open to them. Their far past could still be our far future, for instance. Alternatively, maybe some ancient alien race discovered time travel long ago and visited their future, which would be our present, for example.

4. The argument that if time travelers have been visiting the past, there should be evidence for it. This would be a good counterpoint if there were no evidence for time travel. Stephen Hawking even voiced the question as to where all the time travel "tourists" were if such temporal journeys were possible.

Yet, there seems to be a lot of evidence for time travel and time travelers if one only is willing to see it! For several centuries now,

scientists, such as archaeologists, as well as geologists and others, have been unearthing strange objects, ones that appear “modern” or even something more, but found buried in levels of the earth that date back sometimes many millions of years.

These are often referred to as “oopart,” and they do exist in their thousands. They have been discovered in various places around the globe, buried at different levels, sometimes encased in stone from an ancient time, and other times embedded along with fossils from even hundreds of millions of years ago!

Some quick examples of such finds are the London Hammer, embedded in solid cretaceous rock, a cube of polished aluminum, iron objects embedded in stone that formed millions of years ago, ladles, kettles, even a handbell, and so much more have been unearthed in various locations around the world locked inside of coal or stone.

Now skeptics will argue different points with regard to some of the finds, such as the London Hammer. They say there are ways in which objects can be fossilized much more quickly than under normal geological circumstances. This argument is specious for the London Hammer, because the fossilized material in the hammer’s handle, for instance, is made of the same cretaceous material as the rest of the stone. Moreover, that stone took millions of years to form and the hammer had to have been inside there during all that formation.

Likewise, some finds are disturbing because of the makeup of materials found. Iron objects have been discovered, for example, and often do not have the same ratio or mixture amounts of various impurities and other minerals that our iron objects, past and present have displayed. These strange objects are fundamentally different in the way and means in which they were forged, it seems. The question, of course, is just whom were they forged by and when?

What is the upshot of all these finds? Well, if fakes, hoaxes, or forgeries, then someone has gone to incredibly extraordinary lengths to create them, using methods and means unknown to modern science, and they have been doing this for several centuries and all around the globe. They also must have created a plethora of different types of hoaxes, as well as using mysterious methods to create such hoaxes. This is hardly likely, or even possible.

Applying the principle of Occam’s Razor, which is when there is more than one solution to a problem, always pick the simplest one because it is probably the correct one, then we have to say that these thousands of Oopart objects are not hoaxes perpetrated on some grand scale and over hundreds of years. Rather, they appear to be real or at least the vast majority of them do. The Principle of Occam’s Razor, by the way, is a favorite of scientists because it works so well.

If the oopart objects are real, and they do seem to be, then

where have such bizarre objects come from? How can shoeprints, complete with the fossilized image of machine stitching in the soles of the footprints, be found embedded in stone that also has fossils of creatures that lived tens and even hundreds of millions of years ago? How can objects such as hand bells, vases, kettles, ladles, and more, be found inside coal seams at great depths in mines, and in a vein of anthracite that formed as much as 26 million years ago or more?

Why do we find thousands of "screws" as they are referred to, ones buried to depths of up to 30 feet along a river as well as along its tributary in the Ural Mountains? Some of those "screws" are nano scale and contain titanium, tungsten, and other metals. These screws are thought to date back at least 12 to 20,000 years ago; with some saying, it's more like several million.

The list of such things, such strange and bizarre finds is a long one, very long, indeed! Therefore, if those items don't belong to the period where they were unearthed, then what period do they come from? Are they the detritus of time travelers? Did someone have a picnic in the Devonian Period of Earth's history and leave behind some items by accident?

As incredible as something as that sounds, it is possible this is the sort of thing happening throughout Earth's history. Therefore, perhaps we can spot time travelers or time tourists, as Stephen Hawking put it, by the detritus and garbage they leave behind, dropping and forgetting items that simply don't belong in those ancient periods of history. If so, then we have found many such things!

Furthermore, there is even some evidence for time travelers themselves. Case in point:

A few years ago, a man showed up at the CERN Large Hadron Collider. Nobody knew who he was. When arrested, he told the authorities he was from the future and had been sent back to delay the start of the collider, because it was "too soon" for it to start working.

Thinking the man had mental problems, he was incarcerated in a nearby asylum. However, he then vanished from this locked facility and was never seen or heard from again. Authorities have no idea how he managed to disappear, but one thing is certain—they had no records at all of the man, not name, birthplace, fingerprints on file, DNA, or any form of identification that matched up with him.

They simply have no idea who he was or where he was from. So who was he, if he wasn't the person he claimed to be? Why had he really appeared at the CERN facility if the reason he gave was a lie? What did he hope to accomplish? Then how did he manage to utterly vanish from a locked and guarded facility and disappear seemingly off the face of the Earth forever is a series of mysteries that remain

unsolved.

As far as time machines go, there is a man who many believe created a sort of time machine. His name was Sid Hurwich and he lived in Canada. An inventor, brilliant and successful, he was the head of at least two major profitable companies. He supposedly informed the Toronto police of his invention, thinking it could help them aid in catching the culprit in a series of recent daring robberies at the time. He even demonstrated the device to them. They declined further interest, and little more was heard about the matter.

Sid Hurwich with Award

However, later, Sid Hurwich was given the highest award possible for a civilian by the government of Israel for some sort of unspecified help. This help was apparently him aiding the Jewish government somehow to perpetrate the successful raid on the airport at Entebbe, Uganda (now the subject of a recent motion picture and as it has been before). The fact the reason for the award was never specified is bizarre in itself, because up until then, the Israelis usually stated the reason during the ceremony.

So we know for a fact Sid claimed to have a sort of time machine. We know he offered it to the police to aid them. Then we know later he received the highest civilian Israeli award for an unspecified reason shortly after the Israeli raid on Entebbe was successfully carried off. Yet, we've heard nothing more. So just what the award was for is an enigma and what might have happened to the device he called a time machine is also unknown.

How does this relate to the Mandela Effect? The answer to that

is simple. If there are time machines and time travelers, if they have been traveling throughout time, and if those travels have brought about changes in our history whether by accident or on purpose, then the Mandela Effect might be the direct result. Some of us might remember from the "old timeline" how something was originally, while others remember the altered past event from the newer version of the timeline.

Why some would remember things one way and not the other is a bit of a mystery, but with images on globes, maps, television shows, books, logos, medallions, coins, and more to support the existence of the Mandela Effect, one could certainly see how memories might differ, as well. After all, if there are two completely different versions of events in a historical document, or strange landmasses depicted on legitimate globes in movies and television shows, then why would it be so hard to believe that some people, too, might be affected by the Mandela Effect changes, while not others?

This has further lent support to researchers who insist that if some people do remember something differently about an event, then they are not from the same original timeline as those who don't have that memory. In fact, they insist timelines might have merged. Again, this would mean people appearing from several or more different ones into our timeline, or us into theirs. (Nobody is sure quite which way that could or would work.)

In conclusion, time travel is theoretically possible and if it has ever happened in the past, now, or even incredibly far in the future, than for all practical purposes it then exists throughout time, because time travelers could go to any period. If this is so, this could well be the cause of the Mandela Effect, if time travelers are causing changes to occur in the history of our timeline whether accidentally or on purpose, or both.

So when asked if you believe there is evidence for time travel, think carefully, and remember all those thousands of out-of-place artifacts, those pieces of "oopart" that we have found in the past and are still finding in the present. Some are even on display in museums. Then think again about the idea of whether time travel has occurred or not.

As a case in point, only recently, a small ring watch was found in a 400-year old Chinese tomb, which had only then been opened for the first time since it was sealed. Looking ancient, encrusted with dirt, the little watch even had hands showing the time on it. On the back of the watch was the word "Swiss." No watches existed four hundred years ago, let alone tiny ring watches. How did the watch get there? What was it doing there? Nobody knows, or if they do, they aren't telling. Is this just another example of time travel or perhaps the

Mandela Effect, or both? Is time travel the cause of the Mandela Effect? It could be.

400-Yes-Old Swiss Ring Watch?

However, this isn't the only possible explanation for the Effect. There are other possible causes, as well, and one of them has to do with "retrocausality," as we shall see in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 15 –CAUSE 5— THE E8 UNIVERSE THEORY

For many, the Emergence 8 Theory of the Universe is a new idea. This theory is adhered to by some physicists who are actively promoting it, while others discount or ignore it and stick to the idea of String Theory as being the main theory of "everything."

However, there is a problem for those who back String Theory or one of its many variations. That is, the theory does not make any predictions about the universe at all, not even one! It describes how our universe might be, as strings of vibrating energy that manifest different particles due to the different vibrational rates, or frequencies of those looped strings of energy, but that's it—no predictions on how things should then behave. The theory has no conclusions in actual evidence of any sort to support the String Theorists.

This is a major problem for that theory and there are physicists who say that it is therefore, not a theory at all, since it:

1. Does not make any predictions and,

2. There seem to be no "tests" one can invoke, no experiments to prove or disprove, backup, or support the idea of String Theory.

Enter the E8 Theory of the Universe. This theory has the advantage that not only:

1. Can it make some predictions about how things in the universe should appear and/or behave, but,

2. The theory is much more testable than String Theory is. In short, E8 Theory seems to have some real testable proofs to back it up. Moreover, E8 Theory has been referred to as "an exceptionally simple Theory of Everything." Lee Smolin at the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics is excited by the theory, and refers to it as:

"One of the most compelling unification models I've seen in many, many years."

By unification, Mr. Smolin is referring to the idea that the E8 Theory, like String Theory and other theories, as well, all attempt to unify our various theories of the Universe into one grand unified one that explains everything and so is "the theory of everything."

Now, however simple and elegant this theory of everything, E8 Theory is to mathematics professors and physicists, it is not nearly so easy for the average layperson to understand. Nor do we need to do so, not in such detail as referring to formulas, etc. Our concern here is how the E8 Theory might have something to do with the Mandela Effect, being either its cause or somehow influencing that

phenomenon.

Therefore, to put it simply, E8 Theory is the idea that if one takes a crystalline structure, and projects a light through the latticework of that crystalline structure, one gets a semi-symmetrical shadow of it, or projected shape, one that is also known as a quasicrystal. Try picturing putting a large, 8-dimensional crystal up in front of a bright light, as in sunlight, for example. The shadow or image the crystal casts or projects on the ground nearby would be a semi-symmetrical version of that original crystal, again, what is known as a quasicrystal. It would have different properties than the original crystal to some degree, of course, being a four-dimensional (three dimensional in our case, with the fourth dimension of time) projection of an eight-dimensional object.

Furthermore, E8 Theory suggests something like this is going on with our universe, that it is (sort of) the shadow cast, or a projection from an eight-dimensional crystalline structure (hence "E8" Theory), and that our three-dimensional universe (again, along with the fourth dimension of time) with all its properties is the result.

Having 248 dimensions total, E8 is a complicated but elegant example of what are known as "Lie groups objects." (E8 does have a large number of dimensions overall, yet our universe, as predicted by E8, again, would only have the four dimensions we know, width, height, depth, and time, versus String Theory, which requires 10 or more dimensions (depending on which String Theory version one uses) to work right. Thus, E8 Theory predicts a physical universe just like ours. With String Theory, we don't know for sure, if those other predicted dimensions actually really exist.

The remarkable thing about E8 Theory is that it can and does make some other accurate predictions about our universe and how it operates. Not only does it predict the number of dimensions in our universe correctly, the theory even predicts there should be more subatomic particles that can be discovered. Consequently, if they are discovered, it further validates the E8 Theory as being the correct one. Furthermore, if anyone can discover these new particles, it will be with the Large Hadron Collider.

E8 Theory also predicts there must be a smallest unit of distance, and we have that, the Planck Limit or the Planck Length is the smallest measurable distance.

E8 Theory further predicts a smallest unit of time and we seem to have that, as well, and it is either a "Jiffy," the time light takes to travel one fermion, or more likely, it is Planck Time, which is the amount of time it takes light to traverse one Planck Length. Many scientists think this is the tiniest measurement of time that it will ever be possible to measure.

Furthermore, the E8 Theory is odd in that it predicts this sort of pixilation on small scales of things, with regard to smallest unit of length and time, even as the Simulation Theory also predicts this same thing (the idea we are living in a computer simulation or matrix). So the E8 Theory, unlike String Theory, is testable and to a degree, even verifiable.

E8 Theory and the Mandela Effect. In any case, E8 Theory allows for retrocausality. This is where the theory might be connected to the Mandela Effect, because retrocausality says that not only what happens in the past affects the future, but what happens in the future can affect the past, as well—thus, retrocausality. In other words, one can have the cause before the effect as we think of how our universe always operates, but in some cases, the effect can come before the cause, as well.

Again, retrocausality. This could also mean the entanglement of paired subatomic particles, also known as quantum entanglement may involve something more than "spooky action at a distance," again, as Einstein put it. Briefly, when paired particles are created, they have properties or characteristics that depend on each other. One of those properties is known as "spin," as just an example. Change the spin on one particle, and the other paired particle, no matter how far away from its twin, has also to change accordingly. This process happens instantaneously and again, no matter the distance between the separated particles.

The problem with this "spooky action at a distance" is that even if the distances between the paired particles are massive, the change still occurs instantly. This would seem to be in direct violation of Einstein's speed limit on such things, because according to his theory, nothing, absolutely nothing, can go faster than the speed of light. Yet, this does not seem to apply to subatomic paired particles. Somehow, they are "communicating" as one quantum physicist put it, and doing so instantaneously.

However, retrocausality could change this idea in a big way. Instead of the particles suffering this spooky action at a distance, they would be subject to the reverse of cause and effect. As an example, take two twinned particles. Send one on a journey into space for 50 light years. Now, change the spin of its twin on Earth. The particle 50 light years out instantly changes, too, but not because of spooky action at a distance, as quantum physicists say, but instead, when the particle here on Earth was changed, it "retroactively" changed its twin particle back at the moment they were both created. So although (if the particle had been traveling at the speed of light), the creation of the paired particles was 50 years ago, a cause here in the present changed the effect 50 years in the past.

Heavy stuff, I know, this idea of retrocausality, where the effect can come long before the change that caused that effect, but this is how the idea would work. E8 Theory allows for retrocausality and even predicts it under certain circumstances. Thus, it appears that particles are not necessarily entangled over distance, but perhaps over time, instead.

Now how does that tie in with the Mandela Effect? Well, if retrocausality exists, it means that time, at least on the quantum (subatomic) level is rather meaningless. If future changes can affect past events, then this could be what is happening with the Mandela Effect. Some event or cause in the future could be altering our past, and again, the E8 Theory allows for such retrocausality.

This has been a necessarily brief and exceedingly general description of the idea of the E8 universe and retrocausality. For a more in-depth and good documentary on the subject, go to YouTube at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0ztlIAYTCU, topic title: *Hacking Reality*.

For those who argue this could only happen on the quantum or subatomic level, and not on the macroscopic level, our everyday universe, there is now convincing evidence that this isn't so. Proof does now exist that the so-called barrier between the quantum universe, the world of the very small, and our macro universe isn't really much of a barrier at all, as we shall see in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 16—CAUSE 6—FLUCTUATING QUANTUM REALITY

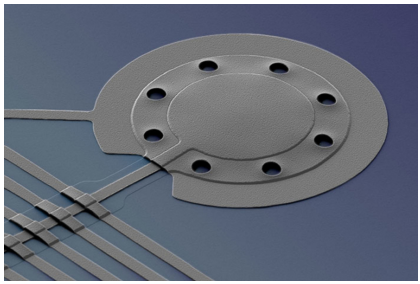
In the last few years, something strange has been happening in classic physics and quantum physics. The so-called barrier between the two worlds seems to be breaking down. As I've mentioned in two of my other books, the idea that what happens on the subatomic or quantum level is supposed to be entirely distinct and separate from what happens on the macroscopic level, the everyday universe we know and understand.

This has been a maxim of classical physics (the physics of the universe on our level) and quantum physics (subatomic) that never would the two cross over in any way to any real extent. The quantum world, that place of probabilities, of particles that behave like waves and like particles at the same time, all of this was supposedly separated from us in the macroscopic world of trees, animals, rocks, planets, and galaxies. Supposedly, we were safe in our everyday world from such strange happenings as seem to take place on the quantum level of reality.

Now this no longer seems to be the case. The quantum world does seem to be influencing the macro world much more than scientists previously could have imagined. Evidence for this came in the form of an experiment involving a "quantum drum."

A Quantum Drum. At the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, they have managed to achieve something incredible. They have created a quantum drum visible to the naked eye that demonstrates the properties of superposition. The device, made of aluminum and other materials is a "thin disc" which "*resonates at about six billion vibrations per second"* according to an article, *Quantum Effect Spotted In A Visible Object*, by Belle Dumé, March, 2010 for *physicsworld*.

A researcher at the university, Andrew Cleland along with others has shown for the first time that quantum effects can be seen on the macroscopic or human scale. This means something the naked eye can actually see without aid can demonstrate being in two states at once or superposition as it is also known. Where once we thought the weird quantum world was safely confined to the subatomic, now we know otherwise. It can happen on our macroscopic scale, as well, at least to some degree.



A Quantum Drum

Moreover, the quantum world is a weird place. As stated, particles can behave like waves at the same time, be in several places at once, and can change their states when observed. Imagine if our level of existence behaved the same way, where objects such as cars, trees, mountains, people even, could exist in several places at once, exist both as solid objects like particles, but could also behave like waves? The universe we think of as solid and unchanging, as safe from such quantum weirdness, would exist no longer.

Perhaps it never did. Perhaps, as this experiment indicates, quantum fluctuations can occur at the macroscopic level. Furthermore, they might not just be confined to things just barely visible to the naked eye. Possibly, at times, larger objects could demonstrate such quantum behavior spontaneously.

If this is so, then this explanation could account for many strange things that happen in our world, things that we don't currently understand or can explain. What if UFOs, the objects that seem to defy the laws of physics as we perceive them by jumping instantly from place to place, or looking blurred and out of focus are just demonstrating quantum characteristics on a large scale? What if humans who just suddenly seem to vanish are also demonstrating they are subject to quantum superposition on occasion, as well?

We do have almost countless reports of UFOs behaving outside of what we think is possible according to the known laws of physics, at least, as we know them. People vanish all the time ***(see my book, Deadly UFOs And The Disappeared***) and sometimes people and their vehicles simply seem to be translocated to different places, as well.

So how does this relate to the Mandela Effect? Well, perhaps superposition, being in two states at once under certain conditions just might actually occur in the world we know at times. Perhaps two different versions of events can take place simultaneously. This would account for why some people remember something one way, while others remember it differently.

This would also explain why there might suddenly exist two documents with diametrically opposed accounts of the same event, as we have seen in the CIA archives, among other places. This

explanation might also account for why we see images on globes of disappeared landmasses, as well as finding medallions, such as the Ford Medallion, and a New World Nazi coin in Mexico, among many other things.

What we think of as a solid, static existence might not be at all, but actually might demonstrate quantum effects on a continual basis. Proponents of this theory say that if this is so, then the Mandela Effect has always been with us. We just haven't taken notice of it until now, when so many people now have access to the Internet and communications with each other. They point out that rather like humanity being oblivious to the existence of microbes and germs until the microscope was invented, maybe in the same way we were all oblivious to the Mandela Effect until we had the means to discover it, too.

The fact remains researchers at Santa Barbara did demonstrate something incredible. They showed that quantum effects could exist on the macroscopic level and in objects that the human eye can see without aid of any magnification.

So where is the limit to the quantum world? We used to think it was relegated to the subatomic. Then we thought it was relegated to the microscopic, because it was discovered that whole molecules could demonstrate superposition, as with carbon "buckyball" molecules. More recently, researchers show quantum effects can exist even on a much larger scale, so where does the influence of the quantum world end and the classical world of physics, our macroscopic world take over…or are the two irretrievably mixed?

Where once we thought there was a real barrier between the strange behavior of particles and waves on the subatomic scale and our world, now we aren't sure where the line can be drawn, or if there is even any real line or barrier at all.

If not, then our world is a far stranger place than we could have realized up until now, and it may only get stranger. The Mandela Effect, in such a case, would just be us "noticing" how bizarre our so-called "real world" just might really be. Additionally, if this explanation is the correct one, then the Mandela Effect just might be the least of our problems…

CHAPTER 17—CAUSE 5 —THE SIMULATION THEORY

We've discussed a number of possible causes for the Mandela Effect and now we arrive at one that just might be *the* cause. I say this because the evidence seems to be mounting in support of the idea that our universe is a sort of computer simulation. If this is so, then the Mandela Effect just may be the results of "someone" tinkering with the programming of that simulation. Even as the *Matrix* movies made the idea of a world that is just a simulation popular, and also pointed out there would be *"glitches in the Matrix*," so, to, might the Mandela Effect be a series of glitches in our simulation, the one that is our supposed universe.

Is the idea of everything just being a simulation possible? Yes, it certainly is and again, evidence seems to be mounting for just such a thing being true. For example, if our universe is just a simulation, there are certain aspects of it that must be true, certain predictions we could make about the state of our universe and how it manifests itself. For example, in order for the simulation theory to be valid, it would have to:

1. Make our universe pixelate on the small scale and just as computer games do. We have already discussed the fact we have a smallest unit of length, the Planck Length or Limit, and a smallest unit of time, Planck Time. Just as a computer game can be broken down to pixels, so too, can our universe when it comes to being able to measure distances and time.

Furthermore, as the prior chapter demonstrated, even matter, the stuff of our everyday, seemingly, solid world also is made up of particles, and these, too, show our universe is pixelated in this way. In fact, if String Theory is correct, then even those particles can only "pixelate" down to their basic structure, a tiny loop or "string" of energy and just as a computer simulation is really just a manifestation made possible by energy in the form of electrical current.

2. If the universe is really a simulation, then it could not really be "solid," any more than a video game playing out is "solid," but instead simply gives us the perception of solidness. This also seems to be true of our universe, for we are as ghosts, and so is everything around us.

All matter, that which makes up everything in our universe, is mostly made of absolutely nothing but vacuum. For instance, our bodies, their compositions, are 99.999999999999 percent pure space. By any mathematical standards, that number could easily be rounded up to 100 percent, so that means if we did that, we are made of

nothing at all!

In any case, even that measly remaining .0000000000001 percent of what we think of as "solid" subatomic particles is actually just a manifestation of those energy strings, which means that in reality (if there is such a concept left at this point) we are just vibrations living in a world of vibrations, but more on that last in our next chapter.

Yes, it would seem, according to most physicists and quantum physicists that we live in a ghost world made up of entirely of ghost things. What then stops us from passing through other objects as if they weren't there (because in a very real sense, they aren't…much)? Well, atoms have an electron "shell" orbiting or enveloping them. These "shells" create a repulsive force. Therefore, when you try to put your hand through something else, the repulsive force of the atoms in your hand (those electron shells) are repulsed by the electron shells in the object you are trying to pass your hand through. So you can't do it. At least, that is the theory.

So we may just live, "in reality," in a universe that is a simulation, one that pixelates on the small scale for both distance, time, and matter, and one that really is just made up of mathematics/ programming. This would mean that:

3. If this is a simulation, then really all the universe would actually be is mathematics, formulas executing themselves. This also seems to be the case with our universe. Perhaps we just don't live in a world of programming or mathematics, but really everything is just pure mathematics! Some physicists feel that mathematics don't just describe the state of our universe, but actually *are* the universe itself.

Max Tegmark, a cosmologist, says it is quite likely that the so-called subatomic particles that make up all things, particles that have certain qualities attached to them such as charge and spin aren't real. Max Tegmark says these qualities are just mathematical conceptions or information on the nature of these particles and that our universe is just that, really just information or pure mathematics.

Tegmark further argues in order to back his point of view or theory, that information cannot be destroyed in our universe. As Stephen Hawking showed with black holes, even items with their intrinsic information can't be lost to the universe by entering a black hole. Instead, as the object falls into the event horizon, the information about that object is then added to the event horizon. No information is ever lost.

To go even further, physicists point out that when we now teleport an atom or subatomic particle it is done in a unique way. You see, it is not the particle itself that is teleported, but rather the information that makes it up, and this then creates an identical atom

or subatomic particle at "the other end." Consequently, it seems Max Tegmark might just be right, and our universe is just information or pure mathematics.

What does this mean? Well, it means we could just be complex streams of data, a flow of information that creates an elaborate program or simulation we see as our universe. Moreover, we ourselves would then really just be executing streams of data, too, as other streams of data make up the trees, clouds, moon, sun, planets, stars, galaxies, etc.

Would we then actually be alive as we think of it? Well, if one can define such an existence as actually being alive and not just a program or app running itself on some vast supercomputer somewhere, then maybe.... By the way, there is still further evidence also for us just being and living in a simulation.

4. If we are a simulation, then just as a video game is really made up of nothing but binary code (probably executing on some type of quantum supercomputer), then our universe, too, should have binary code in its mathematical makeup.

And it does! The universe has actual binary code embedded into it. It's hard to believe, but yes, actual binary code, those endless strings of zeroes and ones that make up the code on which all types of computers must run—is in the very basic mathematics of at least one theory of our universe. Moreover, it is the same binary code, as used by major search engines on the Internet, such as Google and Yahoo. This code has been found in String Theory, no less.

Furthermore, this is self-correcting, linear block code and again, is used by those search engines to ensure the accuracy of streams of data, that the data arrives in the same way as it left its original source.

Ask yourself this: why would our universe need self-correcting, linear, block code in its basic mathematical structure if it were not a simulation? Additionally, just because we aren't capable of creating such complex simulations, remember we have come a long way from the primitive games of Asteroids, Pong, and even Donkey Kong and in just a matter of a couple of decades or less. Why wouldn't it be possible for some future civilization existing thousands or even millions of years in the future to create a simulation such as our universe, given what we can already accomplish in so short a time span ourselves in that regard?

Robert Lanza, an author and scientist said:

"Sometime in the future, science will be able to create realities that we can't even begin to imagine. As we evolve, we'll be able to construct other information systems that correspond to other realities..." **(Please see *"References"* for a link to Robert Lanza's *Biocentrism: How Life and***

***Consciousness are the Keys to Understanding the True Nature of the Universe.*)**

Accordingly, it seems we do have a fair amount of evidence, predictions the Simulation Theory makes that seem to be upheld by actual observations of our universe. Unlike String Theory, which again, predicts nothing, Simulation Theory can and does.

However, is such an idea that we live in a matrix really something worth contemplating; to believe might actually be possible? Yes, I'm afraid it is. Nick Bostrom, a professor at Oxford University has an actual formula for the likelihood this is so:

$$\text{Probability you are a simulated mind} = \frac{\text{Number of simulations}}{\text{Number of simulations}+1}$$

(See *"References"* link to the PBS website with this article.)

Now, I'm not trying to dazzle the reader with mathematics or formulas, etc., but rather I'm trying to demonstrate the idea of our universe being a simulation, has been taken seriously by many scientists and researchers. Many of these believe there is a good chance we are living in a simulation as a result. How great is that chance? Well, current estimates vary, but most say that there is a 35 percent probability we are living in a simulation or a matrix, if you will. This estimate is based on the following suppositions and doesn't hold up if:

1. If there are no future civilizations capable of running such simulations,

2. If they do exist, but very few of those civilizations care to run such simulations, or on the other hand, there could be a simulation of us if,

3. There are future civilizations and they do create such simulations.

If this last is true, then the 35 percent figure is probably close to the mark. In fact, many scientists say if the last statement turns out to be true, it is far more likely we are a simulation than "something else." Billionaire and founder of Tesla, Elon Musk, thinks the probability of us being in a simulation is as high as 100 percent! Furthermore, he has even hired hackers to try to figure a way to get us out of the simulation. Moreover, scientists who advocate this idea think the chances of our being a simulation will only grow over time as we discover more evidence in that regard.

Another point to consider:

John D. Barrow, a cosmologist, has voiced the idea that if we are living in a simulation, then there is one more prediction we can surely make. That is, if this is a matrix (our universe) there will be "glitches" in it, just as there are in video games at times. Could this be

the reason for the discovery by Theoretical Physicist, James Gates, of block linear, self-dual, error correcting code in String Theory, to help automatically correct such glitches? The code has to be there for some correcting purpose one would think, being self-correcting code.

The Mandela Effect As A Glitch? If the universe is in reality a simulation, a matrix, if you will, then one of the glitches that may manifest itself is the Mandela Effect. As with elaborate programs, when one problem or glitch is corrected or eliminated, there can often be unexpected consequences, the creation of other glitches elsewhere in the program as a result. Is the Mandela Effect the result of these program corrections?

We can go further. What if the Mandela Effect is the result of "someone" tinkering with the matrix, our simulation? What if "they" are making changes, adjusting the program, tweaking or changing some of the parameters or databases in it more to their liking, or even because the "mood" strikes them to do so? The results could well be changes in our reality, in our past, in what once was but is no more.

This then could be what we are seeing, the Mandela Effect being the result of these "others" tweaking the simulation at various points and stages. If so, this would explain the Mandela Effect. "Somebody" may be fixing glitches with unintended consequences, or instead, deliberately altering and tweaking the program more to their liking without regard to the consequences for us. In other words, they simply don't care about us. Either way, the possible result would be changes in our reality, changes in our past, and therefore, changes in our present and future, as well.

The fact some of these changes might be causing landmasses to disappear, along with people as if they had never been, might be of no significance to creatures who can create such simulations as ours. After all, we would then really be just subroutines running in the overall matrix simulation, so why worry about what happens to us, being just mere executing applications.

Do we worry about subroutines running on computers when we alter them? No, we are only concerned that the program works better, the way we want it to, and not whether an individual subroutine could possibly be conscious or have feelings. After all, real life isn't like the movie, *Tron,* or is it…?

CHAPTER 18—CAUSE 8—VIBRATORY UNIVERSE

This is a necessarily short chapter because the idea of a vibratory universe is a relatively simple one compared to some of the other possible causes of the Mandela Effect. The Vibratory Theory of the universe simply put, states that all things are really just various frequencies or vibrations, but nothing is "solid" at all. Again, String Theory backs this point of view by saying that the subatomic particles that make up everything in the way of matter might just be vibrating loops, very tiny ones, of energy.

As mentioned earlier, even Michio Kaku said we might just all (and everything else as well, perhaps) be vibrations of different frequencies. If this is so, he went on to say that at times, maybe we could be "in tune" as it were, with other timelines when our frequencies matched those closely enough. This could, as mentioned, give rise to the idea of déjà vu, or even the idea that we are crossing timelines, or "they," or people and things in them, are crossing over to ours.

How does this act as a cause for the Mandela Effect? Well, first, if we are tuning into the vibratory frequencies of other timelines, again, we may well be constantly crossing over, back and forth into alternate realities so like our own, that they may only differ by whether one atom split or not.

Put another way, we couldn't even tell or know we had "crossed over" in any given instant, except perhaps, rarely, when the crossover might be to a more distant reality than one just like ours. However, normally, we wouldn't even know how many times we were doing it, whether infrequently, or perhaps constantly. That is, except of course, unless other things in an alternate timeline might be sufficiently different for us to notice, such as disappearing landmasses, strange coins we don't remember existing, people vanishing, etc. Then we might just see these oddities as just that, oddities, or even give them a name, such as the Mandela Effect.

There is another way the Mandela Effect might be the result of us living in a vibratory universe. If all we are is just vibrating strings of energy, vibrating at various frequencies, then perhaps these can spontaneously alter, transform or transmute at times. In our reality, we would then see these as Mandela Effects, changes we can't account for, memories that differ from others' memories.

As bizarre as this might sound, there is one other theory of the universe, which might lend credence to this very idea, and it is the curious idea that our universe really isn't "real" at all, at least, not as

we perceive it to be. We will discuss this in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 19—CAUSE 9—CONSCIOUSNESS AND PROBABILITY

As mentioned at the end of the last chapter, the universe could be an even stranger place than we ever could have possibly thought. Additionally, it might not be anything at all, at least as we perceive it to be. There is another theory of reality, based on quantum physics that says nothing at all is real or solid. What we perceive as reality could be just a series of "collapsing probability waves," as one quantum physicist put it. This means the macroscopic world, again, the world we know around us, might just be the same as the quantum world, where nothing has a "real" nature to it, but is merely just a likely probability.

If this sounds strange and incomprehensible, it should, because it goes against everything our senses tell us about our universe our perceptions of it being "real." How can our universe just be a series of probability waves? When we touch a rock, it is solid. It is hard and unyielding. So again, how can it just be a probability wave?

Well, the answer is that if a subatomic particle can have the "duality" nature, that is behave like a particle when observed, but like a wave when not, then the same just might hold true on the macroscopic scale, since everything here is made up of such particles.

We, each of us, are a consciousness. We might very well be a consciousness that exists in an infinite field of probability waves with some of those waves being much more "probable" than others are. What we observe then collapses instantly into the most likely state of existence, or becomes "real" to us at any given instant. This could be an ongoing process that happens all the time, from instant to instant.

Opponents of this idea point out that if this is so, then why are we all apparently living in the same reality, with the same stars, planets, mountains, trees, animals, and such? Well, the answer could be either:

1. That this is the most likely probability wave (most of the time, but not necessarily always) to manifest itself, or,

2. Our so-called reality could just be a consensus of our consciousness's, something we have all inherently somehow decided on some level as being "real." This could mean there are some very odd consequences of this type of reality, as well, but more on that just a little further on in this chapter.

Others argue that our reality, although perhaps a bit fuzzy around the edges, is a different form of consensus. That is, we do have

a sort of solid reality, at least on the human scale of things. This is because even though we are composed of subatomic particles, and due to the uncertainty principle we can't be sure where each particle is precisely located at any given moment, there is a sort of canceling out effect of this on our macro scale.

Put another way, although there is only a "probable" location for each particle making us up and so the exact location of any particle remains uncertain, combined, as one article put it,

"…there are so many of them acting in unison in an everyday object, the combined probabilities add up to what is, to all intents and purposes, a certainty." **(See "References" for source.)**

There is something to remember here from that quotation, *"… to all intents and purposes, a certainty."* This isn't quite the same thing as being a 100 percent true or absolute certainty. It merely means that for the larger part of our reality/existence, it serves as a certainty, but here is the problem; it doesn't always necessarily mean our reality constantly is assured. In fact, quantum physicists say that if a person were to try to push their hand through a wall, that there is a small, very small chance or possibility that their hand might actually pass on through the wall. This process might have to be repeated virtually endlessly and perhaps for millennia, millions of years, or even trillions, but given enough time, the possibility, or small probability would happen and the person's hand would just go through the wall as if it weren't there.

Now as remote as this seems, remember, we are discussing possibilities and probabilities here. It is just as possible the person's hand will go through the wall on the first try and not after endless tries. The possibility of this happening is exceedingly small, according to quantum physicists, but it does exist. For an entertaining movie on this idea, and one actually based on some facts, do check out *Men Who Stare At Goats* (starring George Clooney and Ewan McGregor, among others).

There is something else to consider here. As in the movie, which supposes (and this is partially based on fact, as well) that the United States Army created a "New Earth Army" whose members had been trained to have or already had enhanced special abilities, so too, might our consciousness have an effect on the most likely probable reality around us.

Although our individual subatomic particles may be uncertain, the result is that we, as a collective bunch of particles, a whole person, exist in an "almost" certain world that may be at some jeopardy due to our consciousness. Remember earlier, when we were considering the idea that our reality is the result of a collective conscious

agreement on just what reality is? Well, that might not be quite the consensus we imagine it to be, with all the certainty it would imply as to what we all think of as real.

If the "conscious" observation of a particle by someone changes the nature of its duality from a wave to a particle, might not the human consciousness also have an impact on other aspects of reality, as well? Are there enough people who somehow unconsciously or consciously disagree with this reality to create flaws or glitches in it on occasion?

If so, this could be just what the Mandela Effect might be, the disparities between conscious individuals who aren't quite in agreement on what reality should be and others who somehow, consciously or unconsciously, disagree to some degree with this. Therefore, there might be those who remember alternate sequences of events (for them, they are the "real" ones), or even have lived for a time in a slight variation of this reality. Perhaps their reality had a landmass just to the west of Australia, or had no curlicue on the "F" in the Ford logo/emblem?

Alternatively, the Mandela Effect might simply be what we observe when our reality isn't as stable as we thought it was. It could be that our reality is far more fluid than even physicists, and quantum physicists realize and we aren't anchored in any concrete reality at all. Perhaps, as in the example given prior, our reality is more like standing on a sand dune, with the sands slowly shifting beneath our feet. If one looks about them, the sand dunes seem real, static, and "always there."

Not so. They are constantly shifting, changing shapes, but just doing it slowly. Overall, sand dunes might give the appearance of solidarity, but in "reality," they are not. They are fluid structures in motion, constantly if slowly perhaps changing. In other words, the reality of the shape and solidarity of the sand dunes is just an appearance, an illusion, but not the "real" thing.

So, too, might our reality be like that? It may be subtly shifting, changing, rearranging, and altering all the time, if slowly, but perhaps sometimes more swiftly. Overall, it seems solid and "real" enough to us, but is it? That may only be the appearance it gives us, but is not necessarily the fact.

Therefore, the Mandela Effect could be just our consciousness noticing reality isn't quite as "real" or solid as we once thought, but shifts in subtle and ongoing ways. Is this "really" so? The truth is, at this point, nobody can be sure what causes the Mandela Effect, just as nobody is sure what reality is, but it just might be this is the cause of the Mandela Effect, a constantly if slowly shifting world.

If so that's a scary thought, indeed, one I personally would

rather not entertain, because it would mean that reality as we know it simply doesn't exist, that it really is at any given moment just the most likely or probable state of things and is subject to change.

By the way, there is something in cosmology, as well, to support this idea. Cosmologists and astrophysicists say that given enough time, our universe could experience what they refer to as a sudden "phase change" or phase shift. This could happen spontaneously anywhere or "any when" in our universe and might have already happened in some distant corner of space and we are as yet, just unaware of the event because it hasn't had time to reach us.

Those scientists say that this spontaneous change has a "possible" (some say given enough time, even "probable") chance of occurring according to mathematics and again, given enough time, will occur eventually, if it hasn't already. If so, the universe would fundamentally alter, change so completely that the laws of physics could well alter with it, and the universe as we know it, along with us in it, would then cease to exist.

The phase change would spread outwards in all directions at the speed of light and begin to alter the whole universe. We would never even see it coming at such a speed. By the time we noticed or observed it, the phase change would have already occurred for us. In less than the twinkle of an eye, we, and all we know would simply cease to be.

It's hard to imagine such a thing but it would be as if we existed at one moment and then the earth and everything on it ceased to be the next instant. Therefore, even if one doesn't believe the universe, our reality, is just probability waves, scientists are fairly convinced that our universe would be subject to such phase changes and in all likelihood, more than once. Some researchers go so far as to say the creation of our universe was due to such a phase change. That what we call the Big Bang was in reality, a phase change from another universe or reality.

We have one more probable cause of the Mandela Effect to consider in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 20—CAUSE 10—SATAN OR EVIL

Now we come to the last "probable" cause of the Mandela Effect. I have to admit, it is not one I personally favor as being very probable, but enough people argue the validity of this one that I felt I should include it here. Respected ministers, preachers, and religious laypersons alike, have all made a case for this notion and who am I to gainsay them?

Simply put, they say the Mandela Effect is a result of evil, principally Satan. It is their belief with the changes they've been witnessing in the Bible that the sacred book is being altered to water down the idea of the divinity of Jesus, and even that of God himself. They are certain there is a program or scheme involved in this and that the changes are quite deliberate. Their feeling, more often than not is that the Mandela Effect is the direct work of Satan.

Others believe it is the result of a more general type of evil loose in today's world. Just what the exact nature of such an evil might be is a matter open to conjecture and I've heard it referred to as the general evil that resides in the hearts of all people, or perhaps evil aliens who are manifesting these changes somehow in our reality. There are many possible causes/sources for such a potential and more general type of evil rather than being personified in Satan himself.

How actually valid is this idea? Well, if one is of a religious bent, perhaps for those persons it is valid. Perhaps Satan or some other evil is changing the Bible and other things, as well. One can't be certain, since the true cause of the Mandela Effect is yet unknown.

However, this particular theory of the Mandela Effect requires there be a conscious intent on the part of someone or something, whether Satan, his minions, aliens, or whomever to be wreaking havoc on our timeline and/or memories. Unless, of course, the changes in the Bible are purely random, which is what I think might be the actual case.

I base this idea on the following:

1. Yes, some changes in the Bible do seem to be demeaning the status of Christ and/or God, but others do not, and they seem to have nothing to do with that idea, as with the wolf lying down with the lamb, rather than a lion lying down with it. This is an odd change but it does nothing to denigrate the divinity of Christ or God. Rather, this change seems random.

2. Some alterations actually seem, if not comical, then just completely random in the extreme, leaving the revised text if not meaningless, then very fuzzy in its meaning. Moreover, these changes don't really seem to cause an impact on the meaning of the overall texts of the Bible in any significant way, unless the sum total of them acts to do this in some yet unrealized way, perhaps.

3. If there is actual intent behind these changes, as by Satan, then why aren't such changes more explicit and specific in nature and so more damaging? Again, why do they appear to be so random? Moreover, why do they only seem to be affecting the King James Version of the Bible, since at this point, I've not seen evidence that the Catholic version, or other versions for that matter, are undergoing such changes?

Additionally, this isn't even to mention that other sacred texts seem untouched by the Mandela Effect, at least so far, such as the Koran, Vedic texts of the Hindus, teachings of Buddha, etc. Of course, religious adherents to the idea that evil is behind the Mandela Effect would say this was so because it is only the Bible (in their opinions) that is the true word of God. They say this is the reason only it

would change. Maybe, but then again, maybe not. I do not have the answer to this.

4. Why would there be changes to other things outside of the Bible, such as disappearing islands, landmasses, changes in logos, documents, images, globes, coins, medallions, buildings, etc.? What do these have to do with the Bible? I mean, it would be very hard to construe the adding of a curlicue to the "F" in the Ford logo as somehow being a symptom of an evil intent.

I do not rule out the possibility entirely, of course, since again, one can't know for certain, but I think, personally, that this idea is rather unlikely. However, it is up for each of us to decide based on the available evidence, so again, this is just my opinion.

No, to build a case for the Mandela Effect as being a result of evil, one has first to insist upon their being a purposeful, deliberate attempt by someone or something to carry out this evil on the Bible. However, if one accepts this, then one has also to explain all the other forms the Mandela Effect takes, as with documents held in CIA archives, the human body, maps, globes, photographs, changing boundaries of countries, and such. Up until now, I've seen no explanations for how or why evil incarnate or Satan himself would do this or go about doing this. Moreover, why wouldn't Satan have done this a long time ago, if he could? He has had most of history to change the Bible using the Mandela Effect if "he" were the agent of that Effect.

Furthermore, if the changes were just limited to the Bible, I would say the proponents of the idea of evil being behind it all were probably right. Nevertheless, since the changes are across the board, involving people's memories of just about everything it seems at times, with more reported all the time, then one has to take into account that the Bible may be just one symptom, one of many such symptoms, of the Mandela Effect. I think it is. Therefore, in my opinion, the Mandela Effect is too broad; too far-reaching into every facet of our existence to think its main purpose is just to alter the Bible and the King James Version at that.

The idea that Satan or evil is behind the Mandela Effect, although a legitimate possible cause of that Effect according to many, doesn't really stand the acid test for me or many others. Again, that's not to say it might not be true. For that reason, I include the cause here as a possible explanation for the Mandela Effect. After all, if the Effect is real, then we can't afford to discount any cause, especially one that many people feel may be true already.

Even so, assigning probabilities of any of these causes being the actual one would result in me probably giving this one the lowest probability of being the correct version. Again, I say this as a personal opinion, but that opinion is based on the factors mentioned above.

Whatever the Mandela Effect is, it seems to be far bigger than something that is just attacking one set of Christians and their particular version of the Bible. Instead, the Mandela Effect seems to be something that is attacking (if one can use that word) all of reality and not just a small portion of it.

The Mandela Effect seems to be an integral part, as either a symptom or a cause of our reality changing. It manifests as an effect on the world we know, altering it in strange and unprecedented ways. If that can be considered evil, then perhaps those who argue it is evil causing the Mandela Effect are correct after all. I would not gainsay them on this, either.

Having now finished with all the major causes, can we reach any real conclusions about the cause of the Mandela Effect? Alternatively, is the Mandela Effect just a symptom of something else that is the agent of these changes to our timeline? In the final chapter, this will be discussed.

CHAPTER 21—PARTIAL LIST OF MANDELA EFFECTS

Below and before the final chapter, and as promised earlier, please find a partial list (although still a long one) of Mandela Effects. This list also includes a few of the more infamous Mandela Effect samples listed near the beginning of the book, but here they are placed more in context with other Mandela Effects. These are all of the "memory" variety, where some remember something one way, and some remember it another. Starting with the death that seems to have triggered everything about our realizing the existence of the Mandela Effect:

Nelson Mandela. Did he suffer a 1980's prison death as many people remember it, or did he die as most of us remember, after only having been the successful president of South Africa? Some actually remember it both ways. I'm one of them.

Berenstein/Berenstain Bears? This is one of the more popular Mandela Effects and it is one many argue over. However, since I have seen what seems to be two versions of the book, with and without the correct spelling, one can't help but wonder…

***Mr. Rogers'* Neighborhood.** Many of us remember Mr. Rogers of children's program fame, when singing his little song, saying, *"It's a beautiful day in 'the' neighborhood."* Now that seems to have changed to, *"It's a beautiful day in 'this' neighborhood."* Many say this can't be right, because he was singing to children about their/everyone's neighborhood, so "this" neighborhood just wouldn't have made sense and that it had to have been and was the more generic *"the neighborhood."* However, not so, apparently.

***Snow White*.** In this movie, the line goes, "Magic Mirror on the wall…" Disney says the movie has not changed in all these decades and that is the original line. Yet the majority of people would swear it has always been *"Mirror Mirror on the wall…"*

Silence Of The Lambs. Thousands upon thousands remember that famous and memorable line when Hannibal first meets the investigator and says, *"Hello Clarice."* Except, he never did. That line was never spoken.

***Star Wars*.** This movie has caused quite a stir. In it (now) in the famous scene between Darth Vader while fighting his son, Luke, most of us remember the line as being *"Luke, I am your father."* Now the movie line says, *"No, I am your father."* Even James Earl Jones, the voice of Darth Vader said in several interviews that he said, *"Luke, I am your father."*

Wizard of Oz. In the movie, *Wizard Of Oz*, the Scarecrow

waves around a 357 magnum pistol. Does anyone remember that? I don't. Yet, now he does. However, I've yet to run into anyone who remembers it the current way, his being with a gun.

Moreover, where did he get it? Did they have 357 Magnums in Oz? Some say the movie, after having suffered damage was put together again with cuttings to restore the film, and that the Scarecrow might not have had the gun in the original, but had it in one of the restored sections they used as a replacement segment. There is no evidence to support this idea, other than that restoration did, indeed, take place, but no mention was ever made of the gun by anyone involved.

Looney Tunes. Thousands and thousands swear (and I'm one of them) that *"Looney Tunes"* used to be *"Looney Toons."* It makes sense in that they were cartoons, not music. Yes, some did have music in them, but some did not, but they were all certainly cartoons, so which version makes more sense? For many others and me it is *"Looney Toons."* By the way, the whole time that I was growing up, I'd have sworn it was just that way, with "Toons" instead of "Tunes."

A Twilight Zone Mandela Effect. This is rather a strange one, because it involves a famously strange TV show. Many people remember the narrator's name as "Rod Sterling." They feel certain this was the correct spelling. However, his name is Rod Serling, at least, it is now (he has passed some time ago). I met Rod Serling back in the 70's and at that time, I'm certain his name was "Rod Serling" and not "Sterling." Then, I might be from another timeline…so who knows?

The Movie, *Jaws*. The phrase *"You're gonna need a bigger boat,"* is the one now in the movie and always has been according to the producers of that film. However, a vast number of people remember it as being *"We're going to need a bigger boat,"* which makes more sense, since both were involved in the hunt for the shark, and not just the one.

Sex And The City*.** Many people insist, and I'm one of them, that the original title has somehow changed from Sex In The City. After all, the show is about the sex lives of women in the city, nor about their sex lives ***and the city. If called to testify, I would had sworn the title was *Sex In The City* and not *Sex And The City*. Many others say the same.

Interview With The Vampire. I remember this as being *Interview With A Vampire*, and this makes more sense to me, since there were at least several of them. So one would use "a" rather than "the," there being more than one vampire. However, for better or worse, the title is now *Interview With The Vampire*, and it is claimed it has always been that way.

***Star Trek* and Beam Me Up Scotty.** Oddly and despite

practically everyone being aware of the saying, *"Beam me up Scotty,"* Captain Kirk never said this in any of the shows. What's more, nobody uttered this exact phrase at any point in any episode. Yet, we all know that line! How do we know it? Why does almost everyone think it was actually said in the show?

Tarzan. In all of the old 1930's and 1940's *Tarzan* movies, he never once said "*Me Tarzan. You Jane."* Yet, literally hundreds of thousands remember that line and quote it. Yes, sadly again, I'm one of them…

Forrest Gump. In this movie, while seated on a park bench, Forrest Gump says (according to the version I think is correct), *"Life is like a box of chocolates."* However, the movie now says that, *"Life was like a box of chocolates,"* which frankly doesn't make a lot of sense to me. If it "was" like a box of chocolates, then the natural question is "what is it like now, if not that?"

Froot Loops. This one really bothers me, personally, because being a writer; I hate the corruption of the word "Fruit" to "Froot." Again, I, as well as countless others would swear we grew up eating "Fruit Loops," and not "Froot Loops." However, that is how the cereal is spelled…now…

The Shoes, Skechers. Again, many thousands of people would swear to the fact this used to be spelled "Sketchers," with a "t" in it, but alas, no more…

Gorton's. This one is strange, as well, because many people, especially in the early days of the company, remember Gorton's fish company as being "Gordon's." There is even some evidence to prove this (see image below), but the company and most people insist it was always "Gordon's." If so, then from where did this old advertisement come?

Chick-Fil-A. Thousands, actually some say millions, remember this spelling as wrong and that the correct spelling was "chic-fil-a." If so, not so anymore…

Jif Peanut Butter. This, according to many baby boomers and others besides, used to be "Jiffy" Peanutbutter, and not "Jif."

Depend Underwear. I would swear this brand name was always "Depends," but the company says it never was, and that it is "Depend." I suppose it "depends," on whom you believe…

Febreze. As mentioned earlier, there are lots of people who

believe the name used to be spelled Febreeze, with a double "e." In fact, they argue (and I have to agree), that the spelling with one "e" doesn't even make the name sound like "Fe-breeze," be rather "Fe-brez." So mystified by this one personally was I, that I had to go to my kitchen and check under the sink to see the spelling. It was "Febreze." Yet many of us would have bet much on it having originally been Febreeze.

Kennedy Assassination. This one I do not remember, but some conspiracy theorists argue that it is real. There are those that claim Jackie Kennedy, Jack's wife, actually shot him and archival photographs prove it. Others claim the photos have been altered. I'm one of them, because I don't remember ever having seen them before under any circumstance. Still, some believe that Jackie Kennedy did assassinate her husband, and in any case, how reliable are my memories if the Mandela Effect is real?

The King With a Turkey Leg. Many insist there was a painting of King Henry VIII of England in which he held a turkey leg. I do not personally remember this painting, but many say there was such a one and they have seen copies of it. However, no such painting now exists and as far as we can tell, never did.

The Bolton Dinosaur. This is an odd one. Supposedly (according to many), there was a large dinosaur skeleton in the Bolton museum back in the 1960's. Many claim this dinosaur simply disappeared, as if "overnight." However, the museum stubbornly insists there never was a dinosaur skeleton there and can't understand why so many people insist there were. However, on January 23, 2006, *The Bolton News*, the local newspaper did publish a request for anyone who might have information on the matter, because so many people were insistent there had been a dinosaur at the museum.

***Queen, We are the champions…of the world*?** Here is another odd one, for me at least, because I remember the song by *Queen* and the last line, ending with, *"We are the champions of the world."* However, although the phrase does appear in the song, where it seems to need it the most, at the end to complete the song, it is not there and according to sources, never was. Yet, masses of people remember the last words being there and even sing it that way at sports events. Many insist our timeline has altered and that what should have been there is now no more.

This is something we keep seeing with the Mandela Effect. Often, when changes occur, they appear awkward to us, out of place, and/or as if missing something that should be there. Are we self-correcting our memories of these things, and thus creating the Mandela Effect in our minds?

Alternatively, one has to ask why just so many, many people

would change it and all change it the same way if this was the case. Such a thing would seem unlikely, at best. In addition, why would these items then seem so awkward and out of place to us? Could it be a lingering memory, a trace remembrance of how it once was and should still be?

Mona Lisa. Mona Lisa, that famous painting of the lady with the enigmatic smile by Leonardo Da Vinci has changed. She now is obviously smiling and there is little that is enigmatic about it anymore. Even the lines around her eyes show her good humor.

The actor, Sinbad and the Genie. Sinbad never played the genie in any version of the movie, *Sinbad*. Yet, thousands upon thousands insist he did.

Gandhi. The same holds true for the famous peacemaker of India. Thousands remember (and again, sadly, it seems, I'm included in that number) remember the name as being spelled "Ghandhi" with an "h" near the beginning. Not so, say all the resources.

Charles Schulz. This, too, is an odd one. I grew up reading the Peanuts comic books and paperbacks. I would swear, as thousands of others do, that his name at the time was spelled "Schultz," and not "Schulz." Now, it is the latter spelling one sees and it's said his name was always spelled that way.

The Volvo Arrow. Many remember that the Volvo emblem did not have an arrow protruding from it, making it look like rather a male symbol. Now it does have the arrow and Volvo is adamant it was always that way. Not so, say a great many people. They want to know when Volvo suddenly became a male gender symbol.

Monopoly. In the game, Monopoly, the little man in the tuxedo on the cover of the box used to have a monocle. Now he does not and the company that makes the game says he never did. Others swear he had one.

Dilemma. As mentioned near the beginning of this book, this word has people (including me), who insist they were taught it was with a silent "n" as in "dilemna." So many feel this was so, they actually created their own websites about it. Again, I swear I had it wrong on a spelling test by not having the silent "n" in the word, so I deliberately trained myself mentally to sound out the word when spelling it, so I would remember the "n" in it. Now, all the powers that be, here and abroad, insist the word never had an "n" in it.

The Charles Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping. The famous aviator, Charles Lindbergh had his baby kidnapped. At the time, this was reported as "the crime of the century!" Many people remember the whole terrible affair when it occurred and they all agree the baby was never found. However, now it seems the baby was found dead. How did so many get it so wrong? Or did they?

Sally Field's Oscar Acceptance Speech. Almost all of us have heard those famous lines uttered by Sally Fields when accepting her Oscar at the ceremony, *"You like me! You really like me!"* She even repeated this, herself, sometime later, as what she had said, and the lines have been used in all sorts of comedies and parodies since then. Except, of course, she never said those lines. According to the recording of that show, what she said was *"You like me now."* How did almost all of us get this so wrong? Or did we…?

Smokey Bear. That's what he's called now, and the cognoscenti on this subject insist it has always been Smokey Bear. Yet many, many people remember it as being "Smokey THE Bear." How do you remember it?

Rodin's *The Thinker* Statue. This is an odd one, as well. The statue of *The Thinker* by Rodin used to have the nude man sitting, leaning forward with one hand clenched in a fist and pressed against his forehead. Now, the chin is resting on the hand. Yet, thousands insist that this is not the way the statue used to look.

Again, these are just samples. There are so many, many more! In addition, these are again, all of the memory variety. Once more, one can be mistaken in one's memories, so these were included here just to give the idea of just how many and how varied these so-called "false memories" can be. They are legion.

And one more time, when people get something wrong in this way, the truly vast majority get it wrong the same way, which is a conundrum in itself. What accounts for some of the most famous lines of the 20th Century never having been said at all and yet practically all of us remember them as having been said? Truly, this is a very strange phenomenon in its own right.

However, do remember the evidence supplied here in this book isn't just of the memory variety, but comes from a number of different sources or genres, both physical and in the form of imagery. Therefore, although these memory-style Mandela Effects are intriguing, and even frightening in some ways, it should be remembered that the Mandela Effect has long since crossed over into the realm of the physical world. Moreover, images and material objects are not so easily dismissed as being just "false memories."

CHAPTER 22—CONCLUSION

The Mandela Effect, what can we make of it all? Obviously, there are many facets to the phenomenon. In this book, the first thing we had to do was to decide if the Mandela Effect was even real or just simply "false memories," as psychologists try to insist. If that were so, then the whole idea of the Mandela Effect, for all practical purposes, could be dismissed, except under such conditions, there was still one problem…

Do remember that even they, the psychologists and psychiatrist by their own admission, can't explain why so many people would have such false memories, regardless of their backgrounds, countries, cultures, or languages, and why they would all be so similar. Again, keep in mind that people don't just get a memory wrong. Far more often when they do get it supposedly "wrong" (and I question if they are wrong at all), they all get it in error in much the same way. This is an incredible thing to consider in its own right!

As with the example of the color, chartreuse; when people get it wrong, they don't say the color is "yellow," or "blue" or "orange," or "teal," or whatever. With incredible and overwhelming consistency, they think the color is some shade of red-purple, maroon, or brownish red, which is the same shade just being described by different people slightly differently. Oddly, this is also almost at the opposite end of the color wheel from chartreuse, which is a bright lime green, so not only are people all getting it wrong in the same way, but also they are choosing a color in opposition on the color wheel to the correct shade. Moreover, these people are adamant that this was how they were taught, that the color chartreuse referred to a reddish purple or maroon coloring.

We're not just talking about a few people here, but numbers in the tens of thousands and even more. Why do I keep mentioning the sheer size of the numbers? Because for me they are indicative of just how widespread, just how many of us are affected by this strange phenomenon, the Mandela Effect.

Furthermore, this isn't just about what people think one color is. The so-called "false memories" encompass almost every topic one can think of from company logos, lines from movies, changed or missing scenes in movies, and last lines of songs, pictures, and so much more. Moreover, the list of Mandela Effect so-called "false memories" just keeps growing, without any ending seemingly in sight.

In any case, this book has also shown there is more to the Mandela Effect then just things relating to memories. Images of globes from various TV shows and movies over the decades depict landmasses on globes that simply aren't there, and supposedly, never were. There is even the intriguing problem of why all these globes depict some sort of landmass to the west or southwest of Australia, where no landmass of any type should be. All the landmasses differ in shapes and sizes there, but the globes always seem to show "something" in that general location. Why this should be is unknown. Yet one thing is clear. These images of globes do exist and anyone can access them. They are not false memories. They are real images. How would psychologists explain them, I wonder?

Additionally, maps appear to have undergone changes, with nations changing shapes and sizes, and boundaries altering from slightly older versions. Why this should be is also unknown, but this is no false memory. The maps exist and they depict different boundaries for some countries, as well as different sizes for them.

We have also seen that documents concerning historical events, many stored in the CIA archives themselves, but elsewhere, as well, also show two versions of events, are complete opposites of each other with regard to their historical accounts of recent political happenings, etc. They also mention events that simply never took

place…supposedly. These, too, are not false memories. The documents actually exist. Go to the link(s) provided and check them out for yourself.

The same can be said for solid, physical objects, such as the Ford commemorative medallion struck for a world's fair, as well as a Nazi coin unearthed in Mexico that refers to a nonexistent *"Nueva Alemania,"* or "New Germany." These, too, are real, touchable objects, and not just false memories. There are more. There always seems to be more such pieces of evidence becoming known. So it goes and continues to go, the evidence for the Mandela Effect crosses many boundaries, both real and memory ones. Tangible physical evidence exists.

Therefore, the idea the Mandela Effect is just a psychological/social phenomenon, some sort of false memories at work, or some sort of psychological aberration simply doesn't seem to play well at all. At least, it doesn't for me. A psychologist can explain away such memories as being false, but how does he or she explain away real and solid evidence, such as oopart?

The answer, of course, is they cannot. Rather than deal with that aspect of the Mandela Effect, psychologists just seem to be entirely ignoring that facet of all of this. Just as archaeologists ignore oopart, those odd things found in the wrong places and in the wrong times in archaeological digs and sites. So, too, do psychologists and psychiatrists seem to be ignoring the physical evidence with regard to the Mandela Effect. In any case, if the Mandela Effect isn't real, it certain acts as if it is…

What's more, the Mandela Effect seems to be an ongoing problem. The phenomenon isn't going away and almost anyone you might ask can relate some sort of Mandela Effect they've encountered in their lives. This means the Effect is a pervasive problem and one that probably should be addressed.

After all, even if it does just turn out to be some sort of weird social phenomenon, it's a big one, so why not investigate it and find out why so many people are having the same false memories, the same alternate recollections of events? One would think this would be a worthy goal in its own right, to find the cause of such a persistent and seemingly omnipresent phenomenon in our society.

Then there is another matter. What if the Mandela Effect is real? What if things are going terribly awry in our timeline? If the Mandela Effect actually is real, then we should try to discover the cause.

Why?

Because if something is changing our memories and our timeline, we need to know what it is, and why "it" is doing this to us. What is the purpose of it all? Are we the victims of time travelers meddling in our past and so altering events? Is reality breaking down? Did it ever really exist in the first place? Is CERN or quantum computers causing some weird and catastrophic side effects? Are timelines crossing, merging, or disappearing by accident or on purpose? Are we witnessing an ongoing and increasing shift in our reality?

If so, what are the repercussions, the terrible consequences of all this for us? As just an example, if those landmasses shown on globes did once exist, where did the people disappear to who lived there in their thousands or even millions? Did they just cease to exist altogether, as if they never were? Have we forgotten friends and relatives as if they had never been? In a terrible sense, that's what might have happened to them—they simply might have been made to never be! This, for me, is a terrifying possibility. To lose a loved one by death is a horrible thing, but to have our memories also wiped of them ever having even existed at all is far worse! It is theft of the most personal and horrible nature.

Then there is the matter of what the Mandela Effect entails for our reality. Is our reality breaking down or has it always been like this and we are just now noticing it? Is someone manipulating our timeline, altering or changing it for some

reason? If so, who are "they," and why are "they" doing this to us? Have they no sense of the lives they extinguish in the process or do they even care? It rather seems they may not.

As one can see, there are many questions with regard to the Mandela Effect and the possibilities as to what it might all mean, what it could entail, are frightening in the extreme.

Our reality may not be the best, but it is the only one we have, at least for now. If someone is messing with it, changing it, then we should be concerned!

As to what we can make of it all, well, that's another matter. For me, based on the available evidence and the sheer amount of it, I think:

1. The Mandela Effect does exist. However, each of us must decide that for themselves.

2. As to what the ultimate outcome of all this might be, what it could mean for us as humans and our world, well, that remains to be seen, but for me, that doesn't look too good, either. At the very least, our past and so our present and future, accordingly, seem to be subject to altering. If the purpose of this is to change the future, whoever is doing it doesn't seem to care about what is happening to the past, meaning our present.

3. If someone or something is manipulating our reality, then they have a truly dread power, indeed, and one we can only imagine having, a power commensurate with the gods, or God.

4. Whether or not whoever "they" are decide to choose to use this power for their own purposes, and perhaps contrary to ours, is anyone's guess. It is a guess I would rather not care to make, but given a choice, I think it would be in their benefit and not ours.

5. An even worse scenario is that nobody is behind the Mandela Effect, that it is just a symptom or cause of an uncertain reality or universe. This seems even more frightening to me, that nobody would be "in charge" of it, so to speak, that it is just a random shifting of timelines and/or events, and that this might go on all the time, if time can even be considered as something that isn't meaningless under such circumstances.

For me, the only thing worse than someone actively interfering in our timeline and making changes to it, is the idea that this is a "natural" thing, in that we can do nothing about it. We might exist with a past, a timeline for an instant, only to be randomly expunged completely, with all that such a thing implies.

Perhaps, we might live in a simulation (so again, being at someone else's command), or that our reality is not what we think it is at all. Alternatively, we could be the victims of time travelers wreaking havoc on our timeline. Could this be the Apocalypse the Bible refers to, the "end of times" in a very literal sense? No one yet has the answer to that, but again, it is yet another possibility that we should consider.

Still, no matter how one looks at the Mandela Effect, it seems an alarming thing. Of course, it is up to each individual who considers the matter to arrive at his or her own conclusions about it all, as to whether the Mandela Effect is real, and as to whatever might be the cause of it.

I will leave the reader with this thought, though: Just because we perceive something as real, doesn't necessarily mean it is. If it is not, then I leave you with this question: What is it? What is it "really?" The answers to those questions might not be the ones we want to hear….

END

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Rob Shelsky is an avid and eclectic writer, and averages about 4,000 words a day. Rob, with a degree in science, has written a large number of factual articles for the former *AlienSkin Magazine*, as well as for other magazines, such as *Doorways, Midnight Street* (U.K.), *Internet Review of Science Fiction (IROSF),* and many others. While at *AlienSkin Magaz*ine, a resident columnist there for about seven years, Rob did quite a number of investigative articles, including some concerning the paranormal, as well as columns about UFOs, including interviews of those who have had encounters with them.

Rob has been interviewed on a large number of shows, including George Noory's *Coast-To-Coast AM Radio* show, *House of Mystery, The Kevin Cook Show, Art Bell's Midnight In The Desert, The Warren XChange, Mysterious Radio*, and many others. He has often and over a long period, explored the alien and UFO question and has made investigative trips to research such UFO hotspot areas as Pine Bush, New York, Gulf Breeze, Florida, and other such regions, including Brown Mountain, North Carolina, known, for the infamous "Brown Mountain Lights," as well as investigating numerous places known for paranormal activity.

He has traveled abroad to do this, as well, as with traveling to sites in the United Kingdom, Canada, and other countries where UFOs have been reported. Rob was a member of MUFON, and a Field Investigator for this group. The author was even invited to speak at the Library of Congress, Washington D.C. The author has many books on the various topics of UFOs, paranormal phenomena, and extraterrestrials. These include, but are not limited to, *Time Travel Invasion, For The Moon Is Hollow And Aliens Rule The Sky, Invader Moon, Darker Side Of The Moon They Are Watching Us, The Mysteries of Mothman, Time Travel Intrusion, 35 Cases of Time Travel, The Mystery That Is Mars, Shattered Reality The Mandela Effect, Megalthia Ancient Alien Empire*, as well as others.

With over 20 years of research and investigative efforts behind him, Author Rob Shelsky is well qualified in the subject of UFOs, as well as that of the paranormal in general. Where Rob Shelsky tends to be the skeptic, and insists upon being able to "kick the tires" of a UFO to ascertain its reality, he is, as well, a theorist, constantly coming up with possible explanations for various such phenomena based on the available evidence to date. Rob asks the hard questions others often seem to avoid. Often, he comes up with convincing answers.

For links to Robs other books on the subject of UFOs, please go to:
http://robshelsky.blogspot.com/

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